TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The *National Era* is published every Thursday, on the following terms:

Single copy, one year	$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	15.00
Single copy, six months	1.00
Ten copies, six months	8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of Clubs.*

A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at $15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855. NO. 464.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the *first* insertion, *five* cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

☞ Money may be forwarded, by mail, at *my risk*. Notes on Philadelphia banks preferred.

☞ Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed *from*, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

☞ All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

FUNERAL POMP.

Poor corpse, in costly vestments laid,
Bedeeked, bedizened, and arrayed,
And in a careless crowd displayed!

Poor corpse, I will not gaze on thee;
In life a stranger, what can be
Thy pallid, death-cold clay to me?

O mockery! in motley crowd
Praising the fashion of a shroud,
Or whispering censure half aloud!

Sweet friends, I pray you, when I die,
Let not one cold or careless eye
Come and gaze on me where I lie.

Bedeck me not with costly gear,
Nor yet, to grace my sunless bier,
Bring other than the gift sincere.

Some pale, small floweret of the spring,
Or summer's sweetest blossoming,
Or autumn's faded tribute, bring.

I know I shall not start, nor glow
With blushes, as they come and go
Round my dead limbs as round a snow;

But yet, for love's sweet sake, I pray,
Compose my limbs, then gently lay
The poor, worn tenement away.

Enough that round me, as I sleep,
Those whom I loved should come to weep,
And kiss the lips they cannot know.

And if one boon be granted me,
In answer to my life-long plea,
What time ye thus bend over me,

My face so sweet a smile shall wear,
Ye cannot choose but linger there,
And say, "Behold her answered prayer!"

C. A. M.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert Porter, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.]

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY EMILIE F. CARLEN,

Author of "One Year of Widowhood," "The Bride of Ombourg," &c. &c.

TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCE.

CHAP. XII.

The Stranger.

Christmas, with its pleasures and amusements, was over. Captain Ling, during the entire continuance of the festivities, with their eternal balls and entertainments, had, as it were, lost all thought of the trouble, which otherwise was his constant companion; but after the twentieth and concluding ball had been danced out, and he had had a couple of days repose, he began to find himself haunted again by his old plague; and his anxiety and uneasiness increased more and more, as the days of grace approached their termination.

The Merchant was impossible with regard to fixing the wedding day, before the Captain could produce written evidence of his uncle's intentions of providing for him. Ferdinand knew this would never be, and, after various plans, he concluded to open his heart to Rosa, and appeal to her noble and womanly feelings, to mediate between himself and the Professor; and with the image of such a pleader, the Captain at once united in his own mind the idea of perfect forgiveness of the past—that is, he hoped the troublesome and important debt would be paid.

One morning in the latter part of January, he betook himself to Mr. Widen's, with this praiseworthy conceit in his head. Rosa, too, was in a complete mesh of care and anxiety; for some days past, a quite unusual and gloomy depression had taken complete possession of her father, and he appeared so truly sorrowful and dejected, that Rosa, who observed his every action, was out to the heart. The recollection of the words which her mother had dropped some weeks previously, again came to her mind, though in quite another light than that in which they struck her at the time; she had a foreboding of some connection, some reality in them, which made her quake and tremble for her parents.

If, however, on the one hand, this cause tormented and pained her, there arose, on the other, mighty and profound feelings, which tempest-like beset poor Rosa's heart. Immediately after that memorable New Year's morning, Mauritz got his dismissal, and was fully in a position to undertake his journey to Lund, and therefore would no longer postpone the completion of his academical course; and he had, consequently, decided upon the 1st of February as the wedding day.

In the interim, he concluded all his lessons and other little engagements; he had even ceased his attendance on the family of Mr. Widen; he alleged as his reason, that the deep sadness of his heart made him feel so ill for all society, and, besides this, he was obliged to apply all his time to his hitherto neglected studies. Rosa suspected that Mannerstedt had made the discovery that they were both honeyed, and that he had forgotten, with the energy of his character had made him exert all his manly strength to rescue both himself and her. She gave him a double portion of her esteem for this, and it did not initiate the least wound upon her heart; she knew that he had surmised how much she was devoted to him. Mannerstedt was incapable of a conviction of the kind—of that she felt assured—for how manly and noble had he shown himself at that critical moment when any other young man, with equally warm feelings, and a less clear head, and less real sense of honor, would have seized upon the favorable opportunity, and have sought to turn it to his advantage.

Frank, however, acted otherwise; the almost convincing glance which he had ventured to cast into the depths of Rosa's heart—the hope, bordering on assurance, that he was dear to her—filled his breast with a sense of blessedness, but with the deep conviction that the impossibility of their union had confirmed Rosa in her resolve to give her hand to Captain Ling. Mannerstedt at once felt and understood that now, by virtue of his own honor, he was impossible. Never, no, not even to possess her, would he be guilty of an unworthy action, or one that would lower him in her esteem.

He therefore firmly resolved not to visit Mr. Widen's house again, or see Rosa any more until the day of his departure.

Alone, and absorbed in reflection upon Mannerstedt's lofty example, Rosa was sitting, her work reposing untouched upon her lap, when Captain Ling entered the drawing-room. He was pale, and the sorrow and trouble which his looks so evidently expressed, and which clouded his usually proud brow, startled her.

"What is the matter, good Ferdinand?" she inquired, in a tone of sympathy; "has anything happened?"

"Not exactly already happened," he replied, "but I much dread that something excessively disagreeable will happen. Oh, Rosa, if I only dared to speak openly with you!"

The maiden's thoughts immediately reverted to her father, and she said, with a trembling voice—

"Speak, Ferdinand, I am prepared for the worst—for many days past I have observed that something must be coming; but how have you been able to learn what, since you have not been here during the time?"

The Captain appeared rather astonished and afflicted, for this remark of Rosa's seemed to point out some new cause for uneasiness.

"I really do not exactly understand what you mean, dear Rosa," said he; "but the matter upon which I sought your counsel concerns myself alone."

"Ah, I fancied it was something about papa," said Rosa; "he has been for the last two days so thoughtful and uneasy, that I feared you might have learned some unpleasant reason for it. I am very glad that such is not the case; so sit down by me, and let me know the cause of your disquietude."

Encouraged by Rosa's kindness, Ferdinand now began a narrative of all the events of his life, from his youth; of his unfortunate inclination for play, which had involved him in so much trouble. To this followed his journey to the residence, the jovial banquet, the sarcasms of his comrades on his refusing to join in play, of his burning desire to engage in it only once more, and then, step by step, his struggles, his weakness, and the unhappy results of that unfortunate night, and all except what was connected with Hilda Borgenskold, to which he carefully avoided all allusion.

Silent and pale sat Rosa there, when he had done speaking. It was now quite clear to her why Ferdinand, who had never previously shown her more than common attentions, at the very moment he received his Captain's commission, had, all at once, become so violently enamored, with equal precipitation had paid her his addresses, and now, after an over hasty betrothal, was anxious for as hurried a wedding.

The cause of this was now clear, beyond a doubt; and when Rosa considered in her mind his peculiar relation with his aunt, Mrs. Borgenskold's family, and particularly as regarded Hilda, and recollected his own confession, that circumstances were connected therewith which he could not explain, the whole plan of the noble Captain was unmistakably before her eyes. At the first moment, vexation was the predominant feeling; but when she took the second thought, she came to the conclusion that he had undoubtedly acted very wrong, but that he had been the victim of his own weakness, rather than really vicious.

Now, however, arose in her bosom a thankful aspiration towards the great Disposer of events; for the Captain's unscrupulous confession rescued her from a union with a man so totally devoid of heart, and of all the finer feelings; yet she could not help feeling sorry for him, in his painful position; for that he was suffering was evident, and on no account whatever would she select such a moment as this to lay before him the necessity of dissolving a connection which had been entered into, on his part, upon such grounds; but she fully resolved to seek an early opportunity to do so. Should her father's position be such as she feared it was, the Captain would not be very difficult to convince that it would be by far the best way to break off an alliance which promised so little hope of happiness to either.

With real self-control, and without a sign of indignation, she now broke the silence which followed the Captain's confession, and which he had not hitherto ventured to disturb by either question or observation.

"Poor Ferdinand," said she, "it grieves me to see you so much depressed. Truly, I cannot acquit you of some little weakness; but your repentance, and your sacred promise never to gamble again, should be sufficient, I hope, to appease your uncle—at least, I will do all in my power to further this end. But I do not venture to hold out even a doubtful hope of a successful result. I will not conceal from you that I consider it very doubtful—but I will do all I can to intercede for you."

"I thank you, my dear Rosa," said Ling, with a slight sigh, kissing her hand. "When will you go to the Professor?"

"To-morrow; and," added she, with a smile of encouragement, "be convinced, at least, I will try the result of all my eloquence."

Her manner was entered, and as the Captain felt in no mode to engage in a conversation upon indifferent subjects, he pleaded an engagement, and took his leave, notwithstanding Mrs. Widen urged him to remain.

"He is difficult and troublesome to manage, and that in no trifling degree, too," said Madame Widen, when Ferdinand had closed the door behind him; and taking her work, she sat down by the window.

Twilight had not quite fallen, when a slow, heavy rolling of wheels announced the arrival of a large carriage.

"Who may that be now?" exclaimed she, inquisitively, as she saw a machine, rather resembling a little house, drawn by horses, drive up before the large hotel of the town, which was directly opposite their house. "What do you think, Rosa, dear? Only look how the master himself, the waiters, and half the people in the house, are running down the steps."

While she was speaking, the carriage door was opened, and a very tall, thin, middle-aged gentleman stepped out, and went up the steps with a firm tread and an air of importance.

"No, I should like to know who that is," she began again, in a couple of seconds. "I should like to know what he is. I will just observe on which side they light up. If it should be on this side, it is a sign of distinction—for the state rooms look this way."

Rosa scarcely bestowed a glance upon the traveller, she had so much besides to occupy her thoughts.

However, her mother quickly exclaimed—

"Did I not say so? Was it not just what I thought? The state rooms are being lighted up, and only see what a running and bustle of strange servants, and chamber-maids, and everybody—yes, the master himself—is busying himself, preceded by the host with a couple of candles. Who in Heaven's name can it be, that they are making such a fuss about? But no—oh, how tiresome, that pert girl there letting the blinds down! I should like to forgive her all this nonsense, that I had some orders for Madame Bern."

And Mrs. Widen left the room in great haste.

"Dame Bern—Dame Bern—where are you?"

"Here, mistress, what can you want myself, to want?" replied the housekeeper, who came hurriedly from the kitchen, with a basin in one hand and a spoon in the other.

"Have you let the breast of veal cook, Dame Bern?" asked the mistress, who had drawn upon herself the anxious looks of the servants by her eager appearance, and therefore she asked this very natural question.

"Oh, of course, ma'am," said the housekeeper; "I asked the cook, my lady will be so good as to try the apple jelly."

Dame Bern was so practiced in these kind of affairs, that she had quite penetration enough to perceive that her mistress had a special commission for her; and, therefore, she slipped in the question about the apple jelly.

"Aye, that would not be a bad plan; you generally make it too sweet," replied Madame Widen; and she entering the larder with Dame Bern, she shut the door.

"My dear Dame Bern," she now commenced, in the most condescending tone in the world, "a carriage just stopped at the hotel opposite, and a tall, distinguished-looking, fair gentleman alighted, upon whose account they seemed to be making a tremendous to-do. How shall we manage to find out what it all means? I know that you are very clever in these matters, Dame Bern; you have a peculiar way of ferreting, and just by chance, as it were, about learned it?"

"Rely upon me, my lady; as sure as I am alive, we'll soon know all about it; then only look, ma'am, what a fine day it is—why, I say that was not upon the cards, just to amuse us, depend upon it; now, then, we shall see what happens—meantime, I'll just call Louise, and send her over, to take the great turkey mould, which the Swedish people lent us the other day. Louise knows what's what; and if my lady will just go in, I'll look after it all. If I come to the door, and say we shall have pancakes this evening, then my lady will know that I have something to tell her."

A long tiresome hour did the lady pass; curiosity was generally one of her darling weak points; but, now that the similarity of the here with Dame Bern's prophecies was added to everything else, the matter derived an extraordinary degree of interest—and all the more so, that the last few days had been so very tiresome that some change was necessary. At length the door was slightly opened, and Dame Bern's voice was heard, uttering the appointed signal—

"Will my lady please to have pancakes or puffs this evening?"

"I do not exactly know what I will have yet," said Madame Widen, with affected indifference; "I'll come out in a little while, and give you my directions."

But the little while, during which she sat upon thorns, became intolerable.

"Dear me!" she said, "how troublesome these little household matters are;" and, rising, she started off to Dame Bern's room, threw herself into a chair, and hastily exclaimed, "now, then, what news has Louise brought us?"

"Well, ma'am, what we have been able to learn is just this: First, that the gentleman comes from Denmark; secondly, that he proposes going to Stockholm; thirdly, that he is immensely rich; fourth, that he is a widower; and fifth, last, and most important, that he has inquired whether Mr. Widen lived far from here; and when they told him that his house was directly opposite, he answered, 'that is capital,' looked at his watch, and added, 'it will be too late this evening.' Louise could not rightly catch his name, and she thought, in the hurry of asking about the other things; but what says my lady to this?"

"Why, it is really very extraordinary," said Madame Widen, thoughtfully; "did I not think, that the very first moment that I saw the man's face, that it was the identical person whom Dame Bern saw in the cards. Heavens, how wonderful! rich—distinguished—a widower—hum, hum! And he asked for the Merchant Widen? Aye, aye, this is something important; and to-morrow he comes, that is certain. Do you know, Dame Bern, that the Captain begins rather to displease me. I do not believe the man is what he should be. I told Widen so at first, but when will husbands ever listen to anything? In short, Captain Ling and Rosa do not suit each other. The worst of it is, I cannot well give Widen a hint of the proposed visit, for then he would guess what has happened, and that I should not like."

They now held a consultation regarding dinner the next day, should the stranger honor them with his presence. This mighty subject occupied two hours, before they came to a satisfactory conclusion. When the family had assembled round the coffee-table the following morning, at half past eight, Larson entered with a card, and asked when the gentleman whose name it first could have the honor of waiting upon Mr. Widen. He laid the card upon the table, and drew back to await his master's reply. The Merchant took up the card, and strained his weak eyes to enable him to read the unfamiliar letters of the name. Suddenly his cheeks turned ashy pale, his lips quivered, and his usual proud bearing appeared to sink at once into nothingness. However, the consciousness of his servant's presence seemed to compel the master to restore blue to the power of self-control. He raised his head, and, with an air of forced dignity, said—

"I shall have the greatest pleasure in receiving Mr. Garben at any hour that may suit him."

As soon as Larson had retired, and closed the door, he arose, and made a sign to his wife to come with him. As they were going out at the door, he turned to Rosa, and said—

"Dress yourself, my child—open the state apartments, and seem cheerful in the blue room."

Rosa silently inclined her head, in token of obedience, while she thought with pain of poor Ferdinand, who had gone home, a prey to the most killing anxiety, to await the result of her visit to the Professor. In the greatest haste, she wrote him a few lines, and informed him that the arrival of a stranger prevented her going out before dinner; if, however, any unforeseen event should occur, she would visit his uncle in the evening, and do all that she possibly could. When she had despatched her note, she went to her own room to make a handsome morning toilette, as her father had directed.

Immediately, Madame Widen had followed her pale and uneasy husband to his apartment, in violently-beating heart. When they had both entered, and the Merchant had turned the key, he exclaimed, in a voice like that of a dying man—

"Brigitta Marie, I am ruined—lost—it is all over with me! Heaven and hell! I see how it is—he has got wind of it! Was I not deep enough in the mire before? The only straw which I had hold of, was my credit with this very house, but now even that is at an end. This Garben has acknowledgments from me to an immense amount; and should he now call for a settlement, there is nothing for me but ruin, and I dare not lift my head again. Oh, unhappy, ruined man, that I am!"

And the proud Merchant wrung his hands in despair, and sank upon the sofa.

"For God's sake, dear Widau, be patient!" implored the wife, terrified; "if you do not survive some means to hear the first burst, for not a trace of the real state of affairs must be visible. Recollect, my dear old man, the directions you yourself gave me on the evening of Rosa's betrothal—how I should spare your troubles to me; and now command yourself, be polite and unembarrassed in your manner, and let us lull him with flattery, dinners, and all sorts of arrangements, so that he may not find a very well-furnished house. Rosa is the real object of his visit here. I have heard that he is a widower. Ah, my dear, Rosa is charming. Few men have ever seen her, without finding that out. Only think—"

"Yes, think of the plague taking us off, when the end of the world is to be here to-morrow!" interrupted her husband, viciously. "You women are always ready with your plans and inventions."

"It is not our duty, than, dear Widen, to be so?" humbly replied his wife, who, to her horror be it said, was a good, sensible woman. "Is it not our duty, when we think we can be of use to our husbands by doing so? If you knew of any better plan, why—why—why—besides, I heard that Mr. Garben is on his way to Stockholm."

"Hem, hem!" said the Merchant, and, as if endowed with new life, he began to walk up and down the room.

"If it is certain, Brigitta Marie, as you say, that he goes on to Stockholm from here, and I could only be fortunate enough to put off business until Saturday night, or, forsooth! if my opinion is, that he will then have to look about for some other security for his money, as I am compelled to arrange the collective claims of my creditors in such a manner as to give them the whole—the whole—I am saved!"

"Widau, my dear love," said his wife, in a trembling voice, "you terrify me. Would not that be as bad—I had almost said, as nearly touching our honor—as anything else?"

"Bah! you women are so confounded these things," interrupted her husband, in a firmer tone. "Leave all that to me; such things are every-day occurrences; after a time, it is forgotten; and one is just as honorable a man as before, if one can understands the right way to do the thing, and to come to terms with the most pressing creditors. Of course, he is understood," he added, seeing that his wife appeared to derive but little consolation from his reasoning, "that it be allowed show Rosa such a degree of attention as may lead to the idea that the matter may be arranged some other way, naturally, that would be the best of all; for we may be assured the Professor will persist in his resolve, and the Court, given—I—I would put off this business altogether. And now I will consider on our plans. Go and dress now, my dear, and go to the drawing-room, where I will shortly be with you—for, I hope, I feel that I should receive him in my own apartment, where the conversation would necessarily turn upon business. Give Rosa a hint that she is to receive a person to whom her father is under obligations, and be amiable in consequence."

"Yes, yes, I will do all that depends upon me," replied Mrs. Widen; "but now tell me, are we to have any strangers to dinner to-day?"

"Only some few gentlemen, my dear, to-day! If he stays any longer, we must have a large dinner party to-morrow."

"As you like," said his wife, leaving the room, to go and hold a fresh consultation with her housekeeper. After she had closed the door, the Merchant stood silent for a few seconds, with his arms folded, and then mechanically commenced his toilette, taking an occasional look at the glass, to see if his countenance was happy in its expression of habitual security.

JUDGE KANE AND HIS LATE PRISONER.

To the Editor of the National Era:

SIR: Passmore Williamson, the prisoner of Judge Kane, is free! Let the good people of Pennsylvania rejoice that their principal city no longer holds within penitentiary precincts a noble and innocent fellow-citizen! We would join them in jubilee!

From the first to the last day of his imprisonment, we have had no doubt that there was available, at any moment, an easy, ready, and efficient legal remedy for his release from the confinement inflicted on him by the wicked and unprecedented edict of the District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who, from the day he cast his victim into prison, has been legally and justly liable in an action for false imprisonment, at the suit of his prisoner, for a high-handed and haughty trespass to his person, to say nothing of the first deserving of the ermined usurper, in the direction of the political punishment prescribed by the Constitution. Now that the storm of Judge Kane's wrath is over, and an end come to his judgments, we wish to pass in review the facts and law of the case of the late subject of prison-walls—the case of a man who has given to the world an example of patience and non-resistance worthy a freeman of the renowned State of the great Quaker, and a citizen of the beautiful town whose very name is so significant of brotherly love.

Shades of William Penn and Bon. Franklin! Might we not have enacted for the prisoner the drama of the deliverance of the Apostle Peter, from the hands of a less cruel tyranny—bands which the Paganism of old Rome possibly might have been excused in imposing on the Propagandist of a new faith, the religion of humanity! Was it here, indeed, in this same city of Philadelphia, where for so long time has been immured the prisoner of Judge Kane, that so many deeds famous in revolutionary story, and contemporaneous with the infancy of the Republic, have their origin?

It was, indeed, the great gathering-place of the good and great and just and wise men who sent forth to mankind the Declaration of Independence—that instrument which bears the ineffaceable seal and sentiments of free souls—to be forgotten only when the eternal years come not, and immortal life shall not be! On ground sacred to Freedom, albeit in a city the birthplace of Liberty, over which, in the midnight of despotism, came and stood the star of hope to the nations, and, by its brightness, beckoning thither the Magi of the East and the West, the North and the South, to behold in its cradle the infant Republic, bath been seen, for many a day, the shameful spectacle of an American citizen barred within walls unfriendly to the light, and familiar chiefly with felon footsteps, for no offence cognizable by the laws of the land; and subject to the vindictive hate of one in authority, rejoicing over the pains and penalties which judicial dynamics are able to inflict. In our examination of this case of imprisonment, we wish to analyze the acts of his learned Judge, in the order of their origin and genesis of his judicial movement in the affair, (it scarcely merits the name of judicial proceeding, being *extra leges et judices,*) which has given him a notoriety lasting as any monument of infamy which the Roman Senate or the Roman inquisition, with its dangerous and merciless appliances. We mean the affair which consigned to the common jail of the city of Philadelphia the honest, upright, and philanthropic WILLIAMSON, whose release all good men will rejoice evermore.

We place upon our record some of the facts of the remarkable *habeas corpus* of Judge Kane, to bring the prisoner of Moyamensing out of A. H. Wheeler, who was passing with them through the State of Pennsylvania; and the still more remarkable *commitment*, by this Judge, of a person whom he fancied to be a fit subject for his tender mercies, at least, as many of the facts as give ground for the following postulates. We state, therefore, on information, that said slaves departed from said Wheeler, at five o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of July last; that, at half past six, the writ of *habeas corpus* issued, and the process was attempted at the house of Mr. Williamson; that the District Court is never in session at a later hour than three o'clock P. M.; that the writ not being served on the 18th, it was returnable before the time therein named for the return to the same, an *alias* writ was issued, and service thereof made upon Mr. Williamson the next day. These facts we take for foundation. Therefore,

I. *The District Judge never had jurisdiction of any* SUBJECT-MATTER *to warrant habeas corpus.*

It would be extremely absurd to suppose, that because Judge Kane had the strain, by virtue of his office, to exercise certain powers, he might do what he pleases touching the rights and liberties of the citizen, indiscriminately. Outside of the powers and duties of his office, he is subject to the law, just as the humblest, he is as harmless a legal entity as any other person, with the exception that, when tempted to usurp power and inflict punishment, he has greater facilities. We will examine the postulate laid down above. The United States District Judge had no jurisdiction in the matter of the Wheeler slaves, and hence no power to issue the *habeas corpus.* These slaves were not *fugitives,* having *escaped* from one State into another, as contemplated by the Fugitive Law, and provisions of the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. No jurisdiction came or was conferred, therefore, by these acts, or matters within the contemplation of opinion is, that he will then have to look about for some other security for his money, as I am compelled to arrange the collective claims of my creditors in such a manner as to give them the whole—the whole—I am saved!"

"Widau, my dear love," said his wife, in a trembling voice, "you terrify me. Would not that be as bad—I had almost said, as nearly touching our honor—as anything else?"

"Bah! you women are so confounded these things," interrupted her husband, in a firmer tone. "Leave all that to me; such things are every-day occurrences; after a time, it is forgotten; and one is just as honorable a man as before, if one can understands the right way to do the thing, and to come to terms with the most pressing creditors. Of course, he is understood," he added, seeing that his wife appeared to derive but little consolation from his reasoning, "that it be allowed show Rosa such a degree of attention as may lead to the idea that the matter may be arranged some other way, naturally, that would be the best of all; for we may be assured the Professor will persist in his resolve, and the Court, given—I—I would put off this business altogether. And now I will consider on our plans. Go and dress now, my dear, and go to the drawing-room, where I will shortly be with you—for, I hope, I feel that I should receive him in my own apartment, where the conversation would necessarily turn upon business. Give Rosa a hint that she is to receive a person to whom her father is under obligations, and be amiable in consequence."

"Yes, yes, I will do all that depends upon me," replied Mrs. Widen; "but now tell me, are we to have any strangers to dinner to-day?"

"Only some few gentlemen, my dear, to-day! If he stays any longer, we must have a large dinner party to-morrow."

"As you like," said his wife, leaving the room, to go and hold a fresh consultation with her housekeeper. After she had closed the

United States. But this construction is clearly too narrow. A case in law or equity consists of the right of the one party, as well as the other, and may truly be said to arise under the Constitution, or a law, or a treaty, of the United States, whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either."—*Story's Com. on the Con., s.* 856-7, 8.

III. *The District Judge has jurisdiction and can exercise judicial power only where they are given by the United States Constitution and laws of Congress.*

This Federal officer derives his office, and power to act in the same, not from anything found in the Constitution, laws, bills of rights of the States, or the common law, but from what is found in the United States Constitution and the laws of Congress: his jurisdiction in the premises is limited by these—they present barriers to his relentless decisions as well as judicial acts, and the voices which echo from their pages teach him, THUS FAR SHALT THOU GO, AND NO FURTHER. The element to which the laws have restricted his power as well as pastime is known; its specific gravity has been measured, and its component parts been well ascertained.

The judicial power of the United States Government is vested in the Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.—(*Con., art. iii, sec.* 1.) Congress established the Circuit Court and Districts Courts, and, by the Judiciary Act of 1789, prescribed the powers and duties of the Judges thereof, as well as of the Justices of the Supreme Court. To show the reader the source of the power and authority exercised by this and the other Federal Judges to issue writs, and all the warrant which exists for issuing *habeas corpus* by these Judges, as *Courts,* or as Judges of the bench, out of Court, *as such,* at chambers, mere commissioners for a prescribed duty or purpose, acting rather ministerially than judicially, we here transcribe section 14th of that act, and ask the candid reader to point out the part, paragraph, or proviso thereof, which charters the writ that went forth from Kane to Williamson. Within its few lines, if anywhere, will be seen all and the only grant to issue this process by that functionary:

"*And be it further enacted,* That all the before-mentioned COURTS of the United States shall have power to issue writs of *fieri facias, habeas corpus,* and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the *Justices* of the Supreme Court, as well as *Judges* of the District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus,* for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of imprisonment. *Provided,* that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in gaol, unless where they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the United States, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify."

Here we have the boundaries of the power of these Judges to issue process, clearly marked. Besides this, just as clearly is there a marked distinction, between the Judges of the Court, and *out of Court,* over the writs known in the law; in respect to what writs may issue, while they, or either of them, are sitting and holding *Court,* as such, in term; and in respect also to what writs, and under what circumstances it may be issued by a Judge in vacation of term, out of Court, in chambers, so called. Now, the *habeas corpus,* which issued in the matter of these slaves of Wheeler, was not put forth in term—was not the creature of the District Court, or of any other Court, but went forth from a Judge in vacation of term: having had a bastard paternity, and a bantling parturition outside of Court-halls, Court-houses, and Court-rooms, being born in chambers, a legal *homo naturæ,* the hybrid progeny of the unholy alliance of Slavery and a descendant of the common law, and adopted as a child into his family by that civilian, because of his long and tender affection for the father of the paternal ancestors?

To change our figures of rhetoric, and to use other language, it is painful, in the extreme, to witness the wresting from its ancient and established usage, the process which the Slavery of that old prerogative writ, which dates its origin and advent in the times that developed *Magna Charta,* and has secured, more than all other appliances known in the law, the liberty of the citizen from the inroads of the trespasses of power. The great liberator has become the great enslaver. This jewel of *Magna Charta* has been subjected to the vulcan fires and forges of infernal gods, whose work-shops, at the Court-rooms, the Court-halls and law-chambers of Federal justiciaries, and, by their "peculiar" processes of transmutation, has been manufactured into corroding handcuffs and fetters!

We feel justified in appropriating here the sad and sorrowful reflection upon the mutability of things, of Hamlet, the noble Prince of Denmark; "To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till we find it stopping a bung-hole!" The knell of Liberty has been rung, and its funereal sounds have reached our ears! The charnel-house of Slavery hath been made to receive its hallowed remains! "Alas, poor Yorick!"

The spirit of Liberty, which animated the fathers of the Republic, seems to have departed with them. What Colonial Judge ever dared to issue the writ, which, in the hands of this magistrate, is now done with *habeas corpus* by Federal Judges? It might as well have been used to enforce the enormities of the odious Stamp Act. It is now the miserable man-trap of Slavery!"

IV. *The District Judge had no power to commit for contempt in the proceedings under the habeas corpus.*

Let us surrender all the foregoing propositions, for the sake of the argument—allow the Judge the benefit of jurisdiction of the subject-matter—jurisdiction of the person; and grant that the complaint before him made such a "case" as is contemplated by the Constitution—and that he had power to issue the writ; in fine, that there appeared sufficient on the face of the proceedings on *habeas corpus,* to show that the Judge had complete jurisdiction, in all respects, of the affair of which he took cognizance.

It is clear, from the language of the Constitution and laws of Congress, that the Federal Judges have had assigned to them positions differing in power and purposes—the one *judicial,* the other *ministerial and collateral;* the one to be exercised *in court,* the other *out of court;* and that while in court they are clothed with judicial power, while out of court they have none.

This difference of power and purpose, according to the position occupied by the Judge at the time of his exercise of the same, may be seen running through all the laws instituting and regulating the courts and the judges thereof. We might instance cases, without *limitum,* where the judge acts only as a *commissioner,* wholly divested of judicial authority; but we will cite only the following, (*Ex parte Fardy,* 1 *Ohio R.* 148,) which was a case of *habeas corpus,* and where our Supreme Court have made the same distinctions which we have above, and expressly declare that the *habeas corpus,* when not granted by the Court, is granted "by the Judge in vacation, acting as commissioner." Again: In our own State, all the Judges of the Supreme Court, besides those of some other courts, are empowered to hear and determine all applications of insolvent debtors, who come under what is called The Third Act, all applications for *habeas corpus* or *certiorari,* and all proceedings supplementary to execution, as prescribed by the Code. In all these cases, the acts of the Judge are not *judicial,* properly so called; these acts are *virtute officii,* and they act not as judges. Their acts in such behalf are protected by the statutes imposing them, and not by any custom or law touching them while sitting as a *court.*

We might cite also in this connection, in support of our position, those celebrated statutes already referred to above—the fugitive slave law of 1793, and that of 1850, as well as the Judiciary Act of 1787, a section of which we have copied above—to show where Judge Kane stands with his *habeas corpus;* whether in court or out of court; on the bench or in chambers; holding his District Court or his commission; in the trial of a *case* under the Constitution, in open court, or in the hearing of a *proceeding by habeas corpus,* in chambers—all of which statutes plainly impose a class of duties on the Federal Judges, besides certain commissioners appointed by them, and also "any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate"—and all of which judges, &c., in the fulfilment of those duties, act as special officers, for a purpose, out of court, having no general jurisdiction, and being divested of judicial power. And these statutes, giving them the right to act, will protect them only while acting within the scope of the statutory license, and no further: they have no common law powers or privileges. Now, we ask, what follows from these premises? Is it not certainly this: That unless the statutes, which give their acts vitality, provide a mean of enforcement of the same, and a punishment for disobedience to their writs, orders, &c., they must submit to be contemned in the exercise of their commission? The Legislature of New York, in the matter of "proceedings supplementary to execution," in the Code, by providing a remedy for the judge while engaged out of court in such proceedings, to enforce his orders and punish disobedience, is plainly enforcing our argument in this behalf, and justly defeats our position impregnable. This last section of the chapter, under this head, expressly provides for contempts. If the judge, in the discharge of his duty here, had power to punish, as in court, why this enactment? We need not bring more references to the statutes imposing on judges out-of-court duties—*ab uno disce omnes.* We are sure that there cannot be found in the so-called Judiciary Act, or in any other law of Congress, a single section or clause giving a Federal Judge, outside of his proper court, any possible ground to punish disobedience to orders! The party injured by the disobedience, or the contempt, as it may be called, must resort to his action or criminal complaint for the injury—the judge having gone the length of the law as it is, there he may rest from his labors—*ita lex scripta est. Vide* the Act of Congress of March 2, 1833, to wit:

"If any person or persons, to whom such writ of *habeas corpus* may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies provided before given by law, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor."

This applies as well to disobedience to *habeas corpus* issuing out of a court, as to that writ issuing from a judge at chambers. In either case, it seems to be a powerful remedy, and to dispense with commitment. Whether it does or not, the Judge at chambers has no other resort. The following statute certainly does not afford him any remedy, or relief in the way of penal visitation—it expressly applies to courts; and before Judge Kane could have ordered infliction under its behests, he must have resolved his chambers into Court; and himself, as Commissioner, into a Court, into United States Judge, in *open* Court:

"That the power of the several Courts of the United States, to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Courts, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the *misbehaviour* of a person or persons in the *presence* of the Courts, or so near thereto as *to obstruct* the administration of justice, the misbehaviour of any of the officers of said Courts in their official transactions, and the *disobedience* or *resistance* of any officer of said Courts, party, jury, witness, or any other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, rule, order, decree, or command, of said Courts."

It may be inferred that this section predicates punishment only in cases of resistance to "any lawful writ." It may well be questioned whether this remarkable *habeas corpus* of Judge Kane is not a lawful writ, being based on such complaint or subject-matter as the natural ancestors?

To change our figures of rhetoric, and to use other language, it is painful, in the extreme, to witness the wresting from its ancient and established usage, the process which the Slavery of that old prerogative writ, which dates its origin and advent in the times that developed *Magna Charta,* and has secured, more than all other appliances known in the law, the liberty of the citizen from the inroads of the trespasses of power. The great liberator has become the great enslaver. This jewel of *Magna Charta* has been subjected to the vulcan fires and forges of infernal gods, whose work-shops, at the Court-rooms, the Court-halls and law-chambers of Federal justiciaries, and, by their "peculiar" processes of transmutation, has been manufactured into corroding handcuffs and fetters!

It may be seen, on reference to the section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which stand sentinel over our third head above, that Congress, after licensing the *Courts,* which had been created by it under the Constitution, to use certain means in order to exercise certain powers, extend to the justices of Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus,* with limitations—thus constituting each of them, independently of any court whatever, a court of High Commission or Star Chamber tribunal, with power to issue a legitimate channel the irregular energies of those ardent spirits, which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage. All the agents of the Star Chamber, while exhibiting depots for enlistment within its own dominions, on the American continent, gave the most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavor to obtain recruits for the service of Spain within the United States—a direction which, with all deference to the American Attorney General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate, the national sovereignty of the Union.

However, it unhappily soon became only too apparent that the American minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our transatlantic brethren. The spirit-stirring appeals of Pitt had been received in great measure to be enlisted on the side of Russia. Whether it was a jealousy of the French alliance, a secret sympathy with the spirit of territorial aggression, wherever displayed, a desire to show the Holy Alliance that the Western counteract influences hostile to their domestic institutions, or that the Irish refugees had inoculated the Union with their hatred of England, we cannot say; but certain it is, that accounts unexpected by us, and little counted on by the hostile spirit in which our attempts at recruiting were received, and the philo-Russian tone adopted, with a few honorable exceptions, by the whole American press, was but too apparent. The English Government did not wait to hear more; it had been misled, and it hastened to retract its error. Orders were immediately despatched to America, to desist from all attempts at recruiting, and to give public notice of nonance to the susceptibilities of the nation.

In the mean while, the American Government had, as well as the British, made its observation on the same, publicly and privately, and determined not to neglect the opportunity of turning that feeling to account in the interest of the coming Presidential election of 1856. Proceedings were instituted against persons who had acted, or were supposed to act, in the interest of the English recruiting service, and Mr. Crampton, the most popular minister who has ever been accredited from this country to the Cabinet of

was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack with a despatch, of which we will only permit ourselves to say that it was ill-calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To this despatch the British Government has returned a temperate, but firm and dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic.

In this position affairs now stand, and we appeal to the conviction of our readers, whether these transactions do not disclose on the part of our own Government a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, and on the part of the Government of the United States a desire to force a quarrel upon us, at a period when we may well be supposed to desire, above all things, the continuance of our present friendly relations. We do not appeal to our own countrymen, for there is not any one in England who has any other feeling to the United States than that of amity and good will, or who would regard a rupture with them as other than a heavy and grievous calamity, to be averted by all honorable means. But we appeal to the respectable, intelligent, and moderate portion of the American community, whose influence we are sorry to see not very apparent in the present proceedings of their Government, whether they will submit to see the alliance—we might almost call it the union—between the two countries endangered, and the vast interests of a commerce reciprocally beneficial imperilled, for the sake of obtaining a little popularity for a political party, and influencing, in however slight a degree, the elections of the coming year. Surely such matters as the continuance of a good understanding between England and America ought to be too grave for such heartless trifling. We believe that there is in the United States a large number of persons, standing aloof from the stormy conflicts of political life, who are yet not willing to abandon the guidance of the vessel of the State, in a moment so critical as all the present, to the rash and inconsiderate hands which are driving her straight upon the breakers.

We trust that no word may fall from us to aggravate the ill-feeling which has been so unfortunately excited, or to increase a quarrel which it is only due to our Government and people to say they have done nothing to provoke, and are willing to do everything consistent with honor to allay. We cannot believe, notwithstanding the extraordinary language and conduct of the American Government, that they can really wish to drive matters to the extremity towards which they are so recklessly urging them; but it is dangerous to sport with the susceptibilities of a great and high-spirited nation; and those who are thus eager in letting out the waters of strife, should consider well whether they have strength sufficient to close the flood-gates they have opened.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Know Nothing or American party of Connecticut, in State Council assembled, have been laying down a new platform, in which they declare that all the principles of the Order are to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, each member to be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member. From this circumstance, I presume we are favored with a full account of the proceedings. The platform, in addition to an enunciation of the well-known dogmas of the Order, advocates protection to American industry and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; also, facilities to internal and external commerce, by the improvement of rivers and harbors; demands the unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise; declares that Congress has no constitutional power to the extension of Slavery over the common domain of the United States, but, on the contrary, will strive to exclude the relation of human bondage from the National Territories; and asserts that it is the duty of the General Government to protect, even by armed intervention if necessary, the people of the Territories in the right of suffrage; and that the National Administration which fails to do this is recreant alike to the Constitution and the best interests of the Union. A resolution was also adopted in favor of holding a National Convention of the Order some time in the summer of 1856, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. This seconds the suggestion of the party in Virginia, who object to the early date of 22d February for the holding of this Convention.

New Hampshire.—The Democrats of New Hampshire held a State Convention in Concord on Wednesday. Most of the towns were represented. Hon. Harry Hibbard, of Bath, presided, and made a speech against the Know Nothings, and in favor of the National Democracy, quoting Choate and Prank Pierce against the "disunionists." The balloting for a gubernatorial candidate resulted as follows: John S. Wells, of Exeter, (late United States Senator,) 233; Asa P. Cate, of Northfield, 33; scattering, 6. The nomination of Mr. Wells was made unanimous. A number of resolutions were adopted; among others, the following—which we copy from the *Journal:*

Resolved, That we hold to a strict construction of the Constitution, abstinence from the exercise of doubtful or undelegated powers, an economical administration of the State and Federal Governments, and a scrupulous observance of the delegated rights of States and individuals.

Resolved, That we believe in the cardinal doctrines of State rights and popular sovereignty; that we recognise in its broadest sense the principle that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs the right or prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs, within the limits of the Constitution; and that we denounce all violations of this principle, whether by the interference of the Abolitionists of the Free States, or by the aggressions of their abettors in the work of sectional agitation from the slave States.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is founded upon the fundamental principles of entire and absolute equality among the States of this Union, and it is not competent for Congress, or any other power, to impose upon new States, coming into the Union, any condition or restriction, in respect to their domestic institutions, other than those, which the Federal Constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort, on the part of Congress or any other power, to violate this principle, should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as a violation of the oath to uphold the Constitution and to destroy the Union.

Other resolutions denounce the Know Nothings, endorse the Administration, and recommend the re-nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency.

Disgraceful Disturbance at Bath, Me.—We hoped, when we chronicled the destruction of Old South Church in this city, that we should never again be pained by the recital of a similar outrage upon the rights of any class of our fellow-citizens; but the late events prove that we mistook the temper of many of our people. On Sunday last, a Roman Catholic attempted to hold religious worship appropriate to laying the corner-stone of a new church, a large concourse assembled to witness the exercises, which were prevented by rowdyism of the lowest sort and violence. The Bishop and his wooden cross which had been erected was forcibly pulled down. Early in the afternoon, an American flag was raised, amid the cheering of a considerable number of persons, who showed themselves hostile to the exercises and the occasion. Mr. Russell, acting Mayor, pulled the flag down, amid shouts of "Hustle him out!" and hisses; but, on his leaving, it was again put up. A rush was made for the corner-stone, which had been previously laid, and several attempts made to remove it from its setting, which was prevented, as we learn, by the exertions of Marshal Walker and Mr. Constable Leach, who kept the crowd at bay. There was much bad talk, shouting, fighting &c. The Catholics, finding they would be opposed in their exercises, quietly withdrew, and left the hawless mob in possession of the field. No attempt, that we hear of, was made to arrest any of the disturbers of the peace, up of four o'clock. At about five o'clock, the crowd, having accomplished their objects and prevented the religious exercises, gradually dispersed. Seeing the temper of the people, the Bishop sent word to his parish that the exercises would not be held. Some injury was done to private property, and nuisances committed of which it is not decent to speak.—*Bath (Me.) Tribune.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

H. P. Whitney is our authorized canvassing agent for New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forward advertisements for the *Era* at our lowest rates.

Advertisements can be left at his office, No. 2 Spruce street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The business of the House of Representatives is nearly all prepared and initiated by its Standing Committees, and in many cases determined by them. Its debates and proceedings are regulated by usage and express rule. The Speaker, empowered to appoint these Committees, and decide all questions of order, may shape to a certain extent the action of the body, and sometimes even baffle the will of a majority. Hence, the importance of the question, who shall be Speaker?

In 1848, as no one Party had the majority, the House was obliged to ballot for nearly a month before a combination could be effected strong enough to elect a presiding officer. A similar difficulty is apprehended in the organization of the next House. In point of fact, there will be but two Parties, Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery, Anti-Nebraska and Nebraska, Republican and Anti-Republican; and could all issues but those in controversy between them be thrust aside, a single balloting would decide the question. But, there are members who, from constitutional timidity, or personal ambition, or a desire to advance the interests of the Know Nothing Order, will seek to prevent this open, direct conflict between Freedom and Slavery.

The Administration Party will, of course, be in the minority, not able probably to command more than eighty votes out of two hundred and thirty-four; but it will possess many advantages: it will have on its side, unity, settled policy, able leadership, strict discipline, the support of the Federal Executive; it will know itself and its own strength. All these elements of power will be wanting in the Opposition. Its only tie will be antagonism to the Administration—but it is without organization, without unity, without a policy, without discipline, without leadership. What is more, *it never can be united.* There is no use in deceiving ourselves. The fact must be recognised and acted upon—The Opposition can never be united. Tricksters and compromisers, men who would serve the Lord and the Devil, two-faced and double-tongued political profligates, might as well lay this truth to heart, and be honest on compulsion.

Of the Opposition, one hundred and twenty-three members are from the free States, the rest—from thirty to forty—from the slave States. Of the latter, a few are Whigs, the majority, Know Nothings, all, thoroughly Pro-Slavery. All of the former are said to be, Anti-Nebraska, but that is rather an indefinite term. Very likely they all think the Nebraska bill ought not to have been passed; so think Messrs. Walley, Hunt, and Barnard, and yet who more anxious than they to suppress agitation respecting it? How many members elected as Anti-Nebraska men, are prepared to discharge the grave duties imposed on the friends of Freedom by the passage of that perfidious measure? How many are Anti-Nebraska, *and*, something else which they deem quite as important? How many are acquiescents, Union-savers, Know Nothings? How many would be willing to select Joshua R. Giddings, or some man of no less approved loyalty to the Republican cause, as their candidate for the Speakership? Some of the members of Congress elect, even from Massachusetts, by working against Republicanism, at the late election in that State demonstrated that Know Nothingism was first, the Anti-Slavery movement, subordinate, in their regards. Can they be depended upon to fight the battle of Freedom in the House of Representatives? Are they not just the men to compromise the question, as the old Whigs used to do, with their Southern confederates? Hear another Anti-Nebraska member from a free State! We copy from the *American Organ* of November 11th:

"A member of Congress from one of the Northwestern States, writing to a friend, says, 'For my own part, I am opposed to all proscription based merely on localities. I can see no good reason why gentlemen who are willing to join with us in our efforts to overthrow this infamous and contemptible Pierce dynasty, should be proscribed because they happen to reside in one or another portion of the country.'

"This is the true sentiment, and one which we are sure will animate the breasts of a very large portion, and we hope the whole of the opposition, come they from what section they may. We sincerely deprecate any movement among Southern members, to establish tests, as we should among Northern men. Either would be as unpatriotic as it would be impolitic and suicidal."

What is this but ignoring the whole question of Freedom and Slavery? Why was the Administration prostrated in the free States—why were its Nebraska supporters turned out of Congress? Because, the People, outraged by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the abominable attempt to nationalize Slavery, resolved to fill their places with men who would put down that policy. And are they to be cheated? The talk of this Northwestern member sounds very much as if one man at least had obtained his election on false pretences. What does he mean by "proscription based merely on localities?" When men begin to sophisticate, they expose their integrity to doubt. He knows that nobody proposes "proscription *based merely on localities*"—that Republicans care nothing for geographical distinctions. Point out a Southern man true to their principles, and they will embrace him. They mean to make, not a man's *locality*, but his views and policy in regard to the existence of Slavery in Federal Territory, and its further extension, a test in the election of Speaker—just what this Northwestern member, from his adopting the course of the Union-savers, means *not* to do.

Is there not already a call issued by two Know Nothing members elect of the New York delegation, for a Know Nothing caucus of the House, to consult on the question of the Speakership? In the House, as among the People, this miserable organization will ply its work of mischief, seeking by secret arts to divide and mislead the Public Opinion which has been so rapidly accumulating against Slavery. Its late partial successes in New York and Massachusetts embolden it, and, under the leadership of its twenty-five or thirty members from the slave States, it now aims at nothing less than the control of the organization of the next House. We tell the People of the free States who have been rejoicing in the election of Anti-Nebraska Congressmen, that this is the game: the men whom they elected to rebuke the Slave Power, to wrest from it, its usurpations, and to place the Government on the side of Freedom, are to be used as instruments of Know Nothingism in its mission of "nationality" and Union-saving: the fruits of the Anti-Nebraska Revolution are all to be garnered by Know Nothingism: Samson is to be sent to "grind in the prison-house" of the Philistines.

"What, then," says the New York *Herald*, which takes great comfort in the results of the elections in New York and Massachusetts, "is the true policy of the members of the American Party in Congress? It is to hold a conservative position for the organization of the House, without regard to the special question of the admission of Whitfield or Reeder. Upon this precise Territorial issue, months may be wasted in vain endeavors to elect a Speaker; and in the mean time the ultras of the two sections may destroy all the elements of a peaceful compromise, in the embittered sectional feelings which they will have excited. Let the American members, then, desirous of controlling the great battle of 1856, unite, North and South, upon some conservative compromise policy in the very outset, leaving the issue between Reeder and Whitfield to be settled after the organization, and they will avoid the rock upon which Southern and Northern ultras intend to split them in pieces."

We shall see: We shall see to what extent the People have been swindled. "Forewarned, forearmed." Let us hope that a great majority of the Opposition from the free States will be actuated by a paramount regard for Human Rights, and a stern purpose to baffle every attempt to make them tributary to an organization founded upon principles and aiming at objects other than those set forth in the Republican platform. They will be beset on all sides with propositions of compromise. Coalitions will be urged, that can have no other effect than to prevent their independent organization. There will be a few National Know Nothings from the North, closely affiliated with Southern Know Nothings, constituting a secret, solid phalanx; and there will be others of the fraternity, acting with them in disguise, but professedly Republican—a kind of go-betweens—whose business it will be to seduce true men into the support of a caudidate standing on the ground of opposition to the Administration, but in heart an acquiescent in the "Union-saving" policy of the Secret Order. Let Republicans beware. Let them remember that they must act with a view not only to the organization of the House, but to that organization of the People that aims to rescue the Government in 1856 from the Slave Interest. No arrangement in regard to the former, calculated to injure the latter, should be tolerated. We have had enough, too much, of cunning coalitions, achieving temporary triumphs at the expense of the permanent interests of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Better the election to the Speakership of a bald, bold Pro-Slavery man, by a combination of Administration men and Know Nothings, than the election of a hypocrite or compromiser by a coalition of Know Nothings and Republicans.

We do not underrate the importance of the questions in relation to Kansas; but he is very much mistaken who supposes that the action of the House, at its next session, in relation to them, will settle or suspend the great issues between Freedom and Slave Power. Should Reeder be admitted, nay, should Kansas be received as a free State into the Union, would that be a reason for permitting the Government to remain in the hands of an Interest which is forever meditating new accessions of power in Cuba, Dominica, Central America, and on the Pacific coast, to say nothing of its design to nationalize Slavery by corrupt and arbitrary judicial decisions? But, should Reeder be rejected, and the application of Kansas for admission be flatly refused, so much the worse for that Interest and its adherents, so much the more cogent to the popular mind the argument in support of a union of the masses against it. Besides, no adverse action on the part of the House, at its next session, will decide the controversy in Kansas. It will only stimulate the exertions of the now ascertained majority of Free State men in the Territory—only protract a conflict, the final settlement of which must depend upon the results of the Presidential election in 1856.

Again, then, we beg the real Republican members of Congress, not to suffer themselves to be misled, by the prospects of temporary and local gain, into coalitions, not only questionable as to principle, but calculated to embarrass the main movement, which proposes nothing short of the entire subversion of the Slave Power in the Federal Government.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Pacific left Liverpool the afternoon of November 3d, and arrived at New York the 15th, bringing news one week later.

Nothing decisive had occurred at the seat of war. Since the reduction of Kinburn and Otchokoff, the way is open to Nicolaieff, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will march upon it at this season of the year.

The tactics of the Allied commanders seem directed rather to expose the enemy to the destructive influences of winter, and to cut off his retreat, than to offer open battle. There is a general opinion that the fleets have entered the Gulf of Perekop. At Sebastopol, the Allies continue their repairs of the city, and their preparations for the bombardment of Fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold and are strengthening on the north side. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides, without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been seen withdrawing from the north forts, towards Simpheropol; but these evidences of preparation to evacuate are said to have ceased.

General Gortschakoff lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. Now, however, the Emperor has left him to his own discretion.

The Allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and, as Marshal Pelissier, in his despatch respecting the affair of the 29th nitimo, speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under General D'Allonville as "inaugurating a new series of operations," we may expect to see more use made of that arm. Previous accounts have informed us of the advance of the Allies from Eupatoria and other points, until almost in face of the enemy. Prince Gortschakoff now announces to his Government, that, in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank, the Allies have returned to their former position.

Some other successes, but of trifling import, have been gained by the fleets.

In the Crimea, a belief prevailed that the Russians would attack the Allied positions. Consequently, the advance of the troops was countermanded, and the British have returned to Eupatoria, the French to Baidar, and the Turks and Sardinians to the Tchernaya. The Allies are repairing and arming Sebastopol, and keep up a desultory fire against the north side.

The *London Times*, apparently speaking from authority, says.

"We believe that there can be no doubt that the operations on the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into winter quarters. Five months of inactivity are thus before the armies of the East."

Affairs in Asia remain without much change. Omer Pasha was at Soukoum Kale, organizing his means for an advance into Georgia. The Russians continued before Kars.

From the Baltic and White Seas we have no news of moment.

General Sir William John Codrington is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, in room of General Simpson. His appointment is regarded favorably by the army and people.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Czar is desirous of a personal interview with the Emperors of Austria and Prussia, with a view to some pacific arrangements.

The continued occupation of the Principalities by Austria is said to be displeasing to the French Emperor. Austria, it is reported, is to augment her force in the Principalities by twenty-four thousand men.

PRO-RUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

The character, position, and vast circulation of the New York *Tribune*, enable it to exert a decided influence over public opinion. It is independent, bold, direct: an uncompromising champion of Freedom, an inflexible friend of the Temperance Cause, a zealous advocate of many Reforms. Its correspondence is varied and instructive; as a newspaper, it is unsurpassed.

It is more agreeable to praise than to censure; but our duties as an editor constrain us to point out some things in the *Tribune*, which we consider not only objectionable, but mischievous. In ordinary journals, they might be overlooked; but so large is the sphere of that paper, and so many claims has it on the respect and confidence of the friends of Progress and Freedom, that when it happens to take a wrong position on any subject, its influence is more injurious.

Our readers will recollect an extract copied into the *Era*, from the *Tribune*, last summer, in which it was stated that some twenty writers contributed to its editorial columns. This fact seems to explain some of the inconsistencies and discords in its editorial columns. On one page, you shall see a glowing appeal for a union of the People of the Free States against the Slave Power, as the great evil of the country; a bitter invective against British Free Trade, evidently intended to get up an issue on the obsolete question of Protection; a generous denunciation of Know Nothingism, as inconsistent with the spirit of human brotherhood; and a truculent article, advocating the abasement of England and the absorption of Turkey, and abounding in expressions of sympathy for Russia, the colossal bulwark of European despotism. What a medley—reminding one of Nebuchadnezzar's image, whose "head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay;" or, rather, that incongruous heaping up of materials on a good foundation, described by Paul, as "gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble!"

Such a paper must lack unity. Its writers do not propose a common object, are not animated by a common spirit. One cries up, Free Soil, another cries down, Free Trade. One denounces the Slaveholding South, another glorifies, Slaveholding Russia. One can think of nothing but Liberty, another, of nothing but Beef, Beef!

The *Tribune* claims that it is an *impersonality*, and once it rebuked us for looking behind that abstraction, into its individualities. But what are we to do? How can we ignore the authorship of one of its editorials, when all over it we see the footprints of a man, who regards a Protective Tariff as a panacea for all the ills that "flesh is heir to"—who expects to bring about the abolition of Slavery, equalize the conditions of Society, cure poverty and crime, and bring on the millennium, by a cunning scheme of specific and discriminative duties?

This respectable author, who laments the death of the Whig Party, as the only *Freedom* Party that ever existed, who denounces Anti-Slavery men generally as the allies of the Slaveholders, and has never yet taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the real nature and scope of that Republican Party which the *Tribune* itself now zealously advocates, is one of the editorial contributors to that paper, and indites the majority of the articles against British Free Trade, and in favor of the absorption of Turkey by Russia.

Aye—at this hour, when the friends of Freedom are exulting that the old questions of finance and trade have been disposed of, so that the way is cleared for meeting and settling the overshadowing Question of Slavery, this respectable gentleman, through the columns of the *Tribune*, is eternally crying, "Beef, Beef!" laboring to get up an excitement about the Tariff, as if he could persuade the People of this country to put their industrial interests again at the mercy of theorists in political economy and demagogues in politics.

Some weeks since, the *North American*, of Philadelphia, contained a leader, on the Future of New York State, rashly assuming from fragmentary data that it is receding in population and political power, as compared with Pennsylvania, and insinuating that this is all owing to the "British Free Trade policy," so much in vogue among New York politicians. Soon after, this article was copied at full length into the *Tribune*, accompanied by a long editorial, adapted to the latitude of New York, endorsing its statements, amplifying its argument, and urgently dwelling upon the destructive tendencies of "British Free Trade," The respectable author to whom we have referred, (a Philadelphian,) indited both articles. They are twins, regular Dromios. We never *inquired* into their authorship, but we *know* it from the style, just as we could testify to a handwriting with which we are familiar. A writer in the *Tribune* of the 13th, laughs at the article copied into that paper from the *North American*, and proceeds to expose its sophistries, being amazed "at the serious face put" upon it. If he see this article, his amazement will cease.

In relation to the pro-Russian position of the *Tribune*, our readers will recollect that when we charged our cotemporary last summer with being pro-Russian, it denied the impeachment. Let us see now where it stands.

The London *Daily News*, having traced much of American sympathy with Russia to the existence and workings of Slavery, the *Tribune*, in its issue of November 12th, says:

"Sympathy with Russia in this war is not bounded by the slave States. Whatever pro-Russian feeling exists at the South, there is no monopoly of its article there. In the North the people are as much pro-Russian as in the South, irrespective of their views on Slavery. For example, the million readers of the *Tribune*, who hate Slavery, have a thorough contempt for Louis Bonaparte, and agree with the London *Daily News*, 'That it is not much to be wondered that they found it hard to believe in the French and English alliance, or in the sincerity of French claims to the guardianship of national rights and European liberties, while France herself has no rights or liberties to boast of within her own borders.' They believe not in the decency or raise of any such alliance, though they abhor Slavery. In what they do believe in is, that the very best thing for Turkey would be her absorption by Russia, and a protective policy thereupon, which would call into action the now idle waterpower, the mines, and the manufacturing and agricultural capabilities of a country so favored by nature and so degraded by man. * * *

"The English people who do not see American journals have been so constantly misrepresented, since they have to take such unmitigated misstatements on what is of importance to them—the real basis of the opinions of America on the war. They ought to know the truth. They ought to be made aware that the pro-Russian feeling of the free States arises partly from a total dislelief in the British theory of trade, but also from distrust of the exertions of a Bonaparte in favor of free principles, as well as from a sense of the necessity of preserving a counterpoise to the Alliance. In this pro-Russian sentiment of course is not included the anti-Anglican feeling of the Irish, or the anti-French feeling of the Germans here. *Their* dislike of the Allies is to be viewed apart from our purely American opinions on the war."

The *Tribune* not only accepts for itself a pro-Russian position, but claims that it is the position of the million of its readers, and of a majority of thé People of the free States. In its own case, it is a fair judge, but we deny that it or any other journal has a right to speak dogmatically on this point for the American People. We *know* many of its "million readers," who detest its pro-Russian advocacy.

Months ago, we exhibited the rise and growth of the Russian sentiment in this country. In the beginning of the Eastern controversy, Public Sentiment in the free States was warmly on the side of Turkey, and upbraided the Allies for not being more prompt to arrest Russian aggression. Opinion in the South was for a time divided, but it soon became united against the Allies. The reasons were plain. Russia holds serfs, the South, slaves—in each is an aristocracy resting upon the ownership of Labor by Capital. Russia, as arbitrator on a negro question, had once decided in favor of the claims of Slaveholders. The South wanted Cuba: Russia had no interests conflicting with annexation: England and France had. Russia, triumphant, the Slavery Propagandists had nothing to apprehend; Russia, humiliated, they might be restrained through apprehension of the Allies. When the prospects of the English and French in the Crimea were gloomiest, the Southern papers insisted that *that* was the hour for the Administration to strike for Cuba, as the Allies had their hands full in saving themselves.

We recollect the time when, for writing a pro-Russian article, one of the editors of the *Union* was obliged to retire. That was before the Russian sentiment was developed in the South. After the Slave Power had taken its position, the tone of the *Union* changed, and it was understood everywhere that the sympathies of the Administration were with Russia. From that moment, its organs at the North piped the same tune. Russian civilization, power, and liberality, were magnified—the Allies were denounced, and the most sinister designs were imputed to them.

This was the rise and growth of the Russian sentiment in this country. It began in the South, pervaded that region, and extended to the North, through Administration influence, where it has received accessions from the Celtic hate of England, and from the editorials and correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, and a few other Metropolitan journals.

The "million readers" of the *Tribune*, we presume, are not generally partisans of Russia. They subscribe for the paper because it is a champion of Freedom and Progress, and satisfies so many of their legitimate wants, at a cheap rate. Those who dislike its sophistries about Free Trade, or its pro-Russian articles, find enough else in its columns to please them. But many, we fear, having no special interest in the controversy in the East, no particular motive for examining into its merits, simply imbibe without thought the opinions and sympathies of the *Tribune*. Were it a practical question, like that of Slavery, they would be on their guard against error.

Now, we cannot reach this class of minds, but it is in the power of the local press in the States to counteract this mischievous influence of the *Tribune*. Mischievous, we say, for in England and the United States the newspaper press has a power greater than that of thrones. The unfriendly relations of the Governments of the two countries, and the ill-blood stirred up recently between their Peoples, are largely attributable to the conduct of such papers as the London *Times*, the New York *Tribune*, and Washington *Union*. How can the populations of two countries regard each other with friendly feelings, when the newspapers on both sides are continually defaming and denouncing each other?

In the *Tribune* of November 13th, we find another pro-Russian editorial, in which occurs the following passage:

"When the war began, we were thought heterodox by some of our more sanguine friends, for declaring our disbelief in such a result. It would do to the cause of popular Freedom. So far, however, the event has justified our skepticism."

The less reference the *Tribune* makes to its opinions when the war began, the better. We showed last June that in the beginning it was a hot advocate of the war, and as fierce against Russia as it is now friendly to it.

December 7th, 1853, it longed for the Turks to succeed, chronicled with exultation the disasters of the Russians, and exclaimed:

"Let us hope that such may be its history to the end, and that the Russian Government and People may be taught by it to restrain their ambition and arrogance, and mind their own business hereafter."

December 27th, 1853, deprecating a projected revolution in France, it says:

"The moment is not well chosen for the process. Just now he is *representing the interest of Democracy in Central, by resisting the aggressions of Russia.*"

On the side of France, aye, even for Napoleon himself, against the Czar, eighteen months ago!

January 9th, 1854, it wrote:

"Let us never forget the truth, that if a general war must follow, it has two causes, namely: the wicked and unjustifiable pretensions of Russia, and the timid, base, hypocritical conduct of the British and French Governments."

February 21st, 1854, it wrote:

"Still there is no evil without its attending good; and if this war should force the Czars to mind their own business in future, it will be a gain to Europe worth some part, at least, of the expenditure it will cost. There is reason to hope that such may be the result. He challenges a world to deadly combat," &c.

For our own part, we hold now the same views in relation to the war, which the *Tribune* held in its beginning. It was provoked by the ambition of Russia; it was and continues to be a war of defence against its aggressive policy. Neither its causes nor objects have changed. The Allies do not seek, as they could not hope, to reduce Russia to a second or third-rate Power. The idea of the *Tribune* that the supremacy of the Czar must be maintained, as the safeguard of the smaller States of Europe, is about as reasonable as would be a proposition to consign a flock of sheep to the providence of a wolf. The other notion of the *Tribune*, that the Allies, having accomplished their purposes in the East, may then threaten the peace of this country, is even more absurd. The Allies, who are now spending between three and four hundred millions on the war annually, will be in no plight on its completion for quixotic enterprises. Possibly, too, the fact that for a large portion of her revenues, and the means of meeting her indebtedness, England depends upon her immense trade with this country, might at least admonish her not to commit suicide! As for the sympathy awakened for Russia among the American People, by their attachment to the policy of Protection, that is an illusion under which nobody but the zealous Protectionist-essayist of the *Tribune* labors.

In our comments on the course of the *Tribune*, we need hardly say that we are actuated by no unfriendly feeling. The great majority of the supporters of the Republican Movement, so powerfully advocated by that paper, cannot look with favor upon efforts calculated to revive the old issue of the Tariff, or to arouse hostile feelings against the two great commercial nations of England and France, with whom our intercourse is so intimate and important. The *Tribune*, by its pro-Russian and Anglophobic policy, and its importunity about the exploded doctrine of Protection, misleads not a few unthinking readers, and injures the great movement to which it is devoting, however, its best energies. It may think differently, and has an undoubted right to pursue its own course. We do not blame it for uttering what it really believes important, but we could wish it would ask itself, Is it worth while, at this stage of the controversy with Slavery, to get up a conflict on the old question of Protection; to glorify a Despotism that has crushed Poland and Hungary; and to minister to the vulgar hate of a Power with which we have more ties of social and commercial interest, than with all the world besides?

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The threatening articles in the London *Times*, in relation to America, seem to have produced more alarm in England than in this country. Certainly they awakened on this side of the Atlantic little apprehension of a rupture, although the insolence of their tone provoked a feeling of resentment. To such an extent, however, was the public mind disturbed in England, that immediate war was apprehended in some quarters.

The Liverpool *Post*, on the 2d instant, just before the sailing of the Pacific, issued an extra, containing the following announcement:

"*Rupture with America.*—Private messages, by telegraph, state that the American Minister in London has demanded his passports, or an equivalent to it, from our Government. News so astounding might be received with incredulity; but we can only say that holders of cotton are acting on the report, and there is a sensation on 'Change.

"The agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool, having addressed an inquiry to Mr. Buchanan as to the truth of the above announcement, that gentleman promptly forwarded the following explicit contradiction of the rumor:

"*London, Night of November 2.*—The American Minister to the Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool: It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British Government. There is no foundation for such a report.

"The telegraph agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information, gave it no publicity in England, where, as yet, the rumor of a rupture remains uncontradicted."

The Liverpool *Times*, of the 3d inst., has the following:

"Yesterday, a rumor prevailed here and in London that the American Minister at the Court of St. James had either been recalled or would leave for the United States by the packet which sails this day. We happen to know, through a private source, that Mr. Buchanan had an interview with Lord Clarendon on Tuesday last, in the course of which his Lordship assured the American Minister that the British Government were informed, *on unquestionable authority*, that only two were being built and fitted out in the United States for the express purpose of making a descent on Cuba, on the British West Indies, and on other parts of the British possessions. But the interview between the English Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador was so friendly, that the last-named personage was to have dined with Lord Clarendon yesterday—Friday.

"Since this friendly interview, however, took place, an article has appeared in the *London Times*, which Mr. Buchanan may think is calculated to compromise him in the eyes of his own Government and the American public, and he may have resented the information which it contains as a breach of confidence. This article may have annoyed Mr. Buchanan; for, although substantially correct, many matters pass confidentially between a Minister and the Government to which he is accredited, which cannot be given to the world without a breach of diplomatic etiquette. If such be the case in the present instance—and we are merely assuming it, to account for the rumor which prevailed in London yesterday—it amounts to nothing more than a misunderstanding between the Government and the Ambassador; in a word, a personal affair. The probability is, that there is not a word of truth in the rumor; for, assuredly, up to Tuesday last, as we have stated, the most cordial feeling existed between Lord Clarendon and the American Ambassador."

The article of the London *Times*, referred to, may be found on our first page, and is in a different tone from that which marked the one threatening this country with the vengeance of England. Some things in it deserve special attention.

For example, it asserts that when the war in the East broke out, England received from the United States spontaneous, hearty, and satisfactory assurances of support—our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, testifying "to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet at Washington, and the nation over which it presided." We have no doubt of the general truth of this statement. Public sentiment, so far as it was expressed, was against Russia, and in feeling, so was, doubtless, the Administration. In another place we refer to the fact that one of the editors of the Administration organ, the *Union*, retired from his post in consequence of having written a Pro-Russian editorial. The Slave Power soon decided for Russia, and against the Allies; and "the Cabinet at Washington" changed its ground. Its ministers and agents abroad ceased to give assurances to the Allies of the sympathy of the United States with their cause. What an illustration of the rule of the Slave Interest in this country!

The Loudon *Times* laments that the American Minister and British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of the American People. "The sympathies of the land of Freedom were tried in great measure to be enlisted on the side of Russia." This is not true. The American Minister and the Cabinet at Washington had mistaken the sentiment of the Slave Power. That declared for Russia—the American People had no organ through which to express their views. Because a few newspapers, and the agents of the Administration abroad, volunteer in the advocacy of Russia, it does not follow that the American People, "in great measure," are on the same side.

There is little warm partisanship on either side, but, beyond the circle specially under Administration influence, the sympathy of the American People, in great measure, is with Turkey and its defenders. As to the feeling produced by the attempts at enlisting recruits for the Crimea, the London *Times*, relying, we suppose, upon a certain class of New York papers, who manufacture all sorts of important intelligence, for the sake of quickening their sales, ridiculously exaggerates it. Nobody but Caleb Cushing, who neglects no opportunity to deliver learned opinions in the newspapers, cared anything about it. It occasioned not the least popular excitement. Nor was the British Minister made the object of "unmeasured abuse and vituperation." All this exaggeration of the *Times* is of a piece with a great deal of declamation in the English press, evincing the most inexcusable ignorance of the state of things in this country.

The fact remains, that the British Government has strengthened her naval force at the West India station. This, of itself, might have provoked speculation, but would have awakened no alarm. It was the hullying and affected mystery of the *Times* that caused all the excitement. That some difficulties have occurred—that the relations of the two countries are not entirely settled, is quite probable; but we have yet to discover any indication of an approaching rupture. The English Government may presume that the American People are as hostile as they are represented to be, by the *Times*: it may have been imposed upon by reports concerning the fitting out in our ports of privateers to depredate on her commerce; it may remember how often filibustering expeditions have been secretly organized on our coast, and may have been led to apprehend that her own interests in the West Indies are in danger: it may feel some apprehension as to the effect of Walker's successes in Central America, and Kinney's descent, upon certain interests which it maintains in those seas. The strengthening of her West India squadron, under such circumstances, is no act of hostility or menace, against the United States, but simply a measure of precaution. Our Government, of course, has a right to know whether it be intended as a menace, and doubtless Mr. Buchanan demanded the requisite information on this point. The *National Intelligencer*, of the 17th, contains the following significant paragraph:

"We are happy to learn from authentic sources that good temper and good judgment are yet in the ascendant with the high functionaries of both Governments, and that the idle speculations which, for a moment, prevailed, have lost their power for mischief. The official information received by our Government from London, by the Pacific, affords assurance that although it is true that a British squadron was fitting out for the American waters on special service, yet that squadron had no purpose of hostility or unfriendliness towards the United States. In consequence of this intelligence, Commodore Paulding will proceed to the coast of Central America with only one ship, (the Potomac,) in order to look after our general interests in that quarter."

It is well. No one can blame the British Government for taking every legitimate precaution to guard its own rights and interests; but it would do well to remember that there is no class of Americans, whatever their views in regard to the war in Europe, or whatever their sympathies with the cause of the Allies, that would not promptly resist any, the slightest attempt to abridge American rights or trespass on American interests.

☞ Will our Know Nothing, or "American" friends, as some call them, calmly weigh the views we are about to present? Now, when we are renewing our list, it is natural that we should avoid giving unnecessary offence to our subscribers; but, the times require plain speaking, and we will speak plainly. The Anti-Slavery adherents of the Order in the free States must be prevailed on to give up their connection with it, and unite with the Republican Party, or the election of 1856 will result in another four years' rule of the Slave Power.

THE UNION OF THE MASSES—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The *Richmond* (Va.) *Whig*, one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery papers of the South, is exultant over the Know Nothing successes in Massachusetts and New York. "The American Party," it says, "has exhibited extraordinary strength and determination, and *presents a bold, compact* front in opposition to sectionalism and Sewardism." The *Whig* suggests a single dogma in relation to Slavery on which the Know Nothing Party can now be reorganized, North and South—

"The one question, we repeat, whether Congress shall assume the right to exclude a State, because it is a slaveholding State, is the only practical question now at issue between the South and the North. And the American party being sound on this question, there is no difficulty in the way to a thorough reorganization of the party, North and South, upon this just and simple basis. We therefore confidently anticipate that the National Philadelphia Convention can and will adopt a platform which will be acceptable to the party in every State in the Union. And why should it not? Where's the difficulty? No one, North or South, now proposes to disturb any existing legislation upon the subject of Slavery. Not even the Black Republicans—for their purpose, if successful in the late elections, was to nullify it practically, so far as it applies to the Territories, by resisting the admission of any more slave States. The idea of repealing the Nebraska-Kansas act was abandoned by them entirely; and instead of that, they had determined to whip the devil round the stump, by saying, by their votes, that none but free States should hereafter be allowed to enter the Union. But the Black fanatics are fortunately stripped of all power to carry out their views; and now the American party, which is entirely friendly to the admission of slave States, is happily in the ascendant, and has become the controlling element in those States where the Fusionists calculated to swe

ization and action, they will only show that, in their regards, the Cause of Human Freedom is subordinate to the question concerning the rights of Foreigners and Catholics. They will not be able to elect their candidates, but they will divide the free States, prevent the election of the Republican candidates, and so perpetuate power in the hands of the Slaveholders.

If there be any real Anti-Slavery man belonging to the Order in the free States, who regards the Question of Slavery as paramount, let him come out of it, for every vote he casts for its nominees is a vote against Republicanism, a vote against the union of the freemen of the North, a vote for the continued ascendency of the Slave Power.

Our Free Soil friends in New Hampshire, and those in other States pursuing their policy, are doing to-day just what they denounced, from the year 1849 to the year 1852, in the Whig and Democratic Parties.

Why will not the Anti-Slavery press generally speak out on this subject? Why will it not point out clearly the obstacles interposed by Know Nothingism to the organization of a Freedom Party? Why will it not labor to convince those Anti-Slavery men who still adhere to the Order, of their unwise and mischievous policy? An adherent of this Party, but yet a friend of the *Era*, in Maine, tells us it is quite doubtful whether a club can be raised this year in his town, because of its opposition to Know Nothingism. "Softer words," he says, "might turn away wrath." Certainly, we do not deal in hard words. We condemn the Order; we deplore its bad influences; we indulge in no denunciation or crimination of its individual adherents. We say, we believe, we are honest, and therefore we seek to show them a better way. Are we their enemy, because we have told them the truth?

But, let them hear or not, we shall continue to insist, that all issues, all organizations, must give place to the one issue of Freedom, to the one organization which seeks to unite all the friends of Freedom for the overthrow of the Slave Power; and that any Party or Order opposed to this policy, or standing in the way of it, whatever the feelings of some of its adherents, whatever the action of some of its sections, is in effect an enemy of Freedom, and ally of Slavery.

VIRGINIA MODESTY.

In another place we have called attention to a letter of Gov. Wise, which, from its transcendent absurdity and arrogance, will furnish a fund of amusement to our readers for a week at least. But the following extract from a communication in the same paper which contains Wise's letter, will show that the Governor is not the only man in Virginia who labors under a Chinese-like hallucination in regard to the power and importance of Virginia. Hear him:

"To John B. Floyd, Esq.:

"The undersigned takes the liberty of addressing to you some facts and reflections, which he is quite certain you will not misunderstand. You have been the Governor of this proud and *unterrified old Commonwealth*, and your honored father was her noble Governor at a time when this Confederacy was shaken to its centre. You are familiar with all the great questions of that day, as well as those of the present. You are now the honored representative of a portion of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Legislature—*a Legislature to whom all eyes are turned, from Yankeedom to Exeter Hall, and which holds the destinies of the Southern States.* If that body to which you belong shall quail before Abolition insolence, and from weakness, fear, or a want of harmony in a spirited retaliation for insult, or in devising the best measures of safety, all will be lost; and we shall be plunged directly into open resistance, or a loss of all the slave property of the South! Such is the progress of events, and so alarming is it, that all who will take the trouble to consider them."

All Yankeedom and Exeter Hall will tremble in their shoes, when they read this thunderguttural demonstration of Celestial patriotism. The Congress of the United States and the Congress of Vienna, with the whole European imbroglio, fade into insignificance in comparison with this grand event—the inauguration of the Virginia Legislature! And, then, horror of horrors, the inauguration of the terrible Wise! or, should we not more appropriately say, of Wise the Terrible!

STRAIGHT-OUT WHIGERY.

It is said, that when dead bodies are hermetically coffined, so that no breath of air can reach them, they will, for many years, retain the full proportions of life; but exhumation and exposure at once cause decomposition, and the semblance of humanity at once dissolves, like the apples of Sodom, into nothingness. The late attempt to raise up dead Whigery, in New York and Massachusetts, is another fact of this class; and we hope that it will find its proper place in the medical books. It is understood that the "vile dust" of New York Whigery has been scattered to the winds, so that no man in future will be able to find a vestige of it; while the dissolution of the Massachusetts Straight-outs is complete and thorough, beyond the hope of resurrection. When exhumed a few weeks ago, though dead, it had at least its ancient outlines and features, but it goes back the grave a heap of dust.

PRESTON KING AT HOME.

Preston King's county, St. Lawrence, has done nobly, the vote for Secretary of State being as follows: Republican, 4,723; Know Nothing, 2,187; Soft, 1,529; Hard, 109.

"*Know Nothingism*.—It was vainly hoped for a time that Know Nothingism would serve to divert public attention from the true issue; but that humbug has now exploded, leaving the great controversy, in all its magnitude, to be decided."

Such is the language of the *National Era*, in an article on the elements in the coming Presidential contest. Wisely, and with true forecast, the *Era* has earnestly battled with Know Nothingism; but we think it is utterly mistaken in the supposition that the "humbug is exploded." The friends of Liberty in all their organizations will still find it an insidious and powerful foe.—*Anti-Slavery Bugle.*

The *Bugle* may have noticed our explanation that the article to which it alludes was written by a friend, during temporary absence from our post. We can very far from regarding Know Nothingism as an "*exploded* humbug." It is a *real* evil, pregnant with mischief to our cause.—*Ed. Era.*

REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

The Republican Jubilee was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th. Everything went off handsomely. The speeches, toasts, and entertainment, must have been of the highest order. Mr. Chase, Governor-elect, made a speech, in which he took occasion to show in what consists *his* Americanism. The correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* gives the following synopsis:

"Mr. Chase, then being loudly called for, addressed the Convention at some length, in a speech of surpassing power and eloquence, worthy of himself and the assemblage of noble and generous spirits to which it was addressed. He demonstrated, by the proofs of history, that the Republican party of to-day was identical in principle with the Republican party of the days of Thomas Jefferson and Nathan Dane. For himself personally, he said, that to those who had maliciously assailed and bitterly maligned him, he had but one answer, and that was, 'forgiveness.' He defined his ideas of true Americanism to be—that the people of America should rule America. True Americanism, he said, consisted in maintaining the original idea upon which American institutions were founded. Here in America, for the first time in the history in the world, had a structure of political institutions been reared upon the basis of equal rights for all, guaranteed by equal laws. Our fathers had invited all, of every land, and of every civilized nation, to come and partake with us the blessings of free government. The people of America, thus made up, should rule America, and every man devoted to American institutions should be recognised as an American. He favored no extension of the present term of naturalization. All attempts to subvert American institutions, by ecclesiastical power, should be firmly resisted, but no citizen should be proscribed on account of religious faith. Toleration in religion was a fundamental principle of true Americans. His address was responded to with frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause, which came from the hearts of the earnest and determined men who listened to it."

Well and wisely said.

A NEW GUANO ISLAND.

The following article we copy from the Boston *Evening Transcript*. We are assured that the facts are as stated: that an island believed to be a guano island has been discovered, and that the proof of this fact has been made so clear to the Executive that orders have been dispatched to the commander of the squadron in the Pacific, to take possession of the island by the ships of the Pacific squadron. There will be no backing out in this matter, as was the case of President Fillmore and the Lobos Islands. Our farmers may be assured, if this island shall fulfil the hopes entertained, it will do held for their benefit at all hazards:

WASHINGTON, *Nov.* 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The farmers of our wide-spread agricultural country will be glad to be told that an American sea captain has made a discovery of a guano island in the Pacific Ocean, eight miles long and four broad, having a good harbor on the westerly side, where from fifty to one hundred ships of the largest class can safely lie and load, within fifty feet of the shore; that an American Guano Company has been formed in the city of New York, to bring home these precious deposits, more valuable than the gold mines of California, whose vessels are now on their way to this island; and, further, that President Pierce, Mr. Secretary Marcy, and Mr. Secretary Dobbin, and the Cabinet, have been so entirely satisfied of the discovery, after consultation with the discoverer of the island, that an agent has been dispatched with orders to the commander of the squadron of the Pacific to send one of the United States ships with this agent, who carries with him all the necessary information to reach this island, which will be taken possession of on behalf of the United States.

The Buffalo *Commercial* will doubtless inquire: Now that the great Daniel is dead, who will dare "*manfully to take all the blame upon himself?*" If all honest attempt to secure the farmers of the United States from the merciless monopoly of guano merchants of Peru, residing in this country—men who now charge $55 per ton for what this American Guano Company will hereafter sell for $30, and may be $20 per ton? This is a great responsibility, truly; and we can imagine that there are men so timid, who, though no longer liable to the charge of securing to American farmers the benefit of their enterprise, nor of seeking to promote the great interests of the farmer at the sacrifice of foreign monopolists, will yet nervously ask the question, "Who is to bear the blame for sending American ships of war to protect American merchants and ship masters?" We answer, that the President and his Cabinet are so confident of the support and gratitude of the farmers, merchants, and ship-masters, all whose interests are advanced by this discovery, that no one will be appealed to in this case to *manfully bear all the blame.* INQUIRER.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ALEXANDRIA.—The fire which occurred at Alexandria, a few days since, was attended by a deplorable loss of life. Seven persons were killed by the falling of the walls. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company, one of the Relief Company, and one a colored man. The fire was deliberate incendiarism. Candles, saturated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder leading to the crockery crates, were found. The owner of the China store and two of his clerks have been arrested, and are charged with being the incendiaries. He had his stock insured for twenty thousand dollars, while its value is said to be but five thousand.

THE NEXT ELECTIONS—THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., *Nov.* 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Your views of the recent elections, as expressed in your last paper, are very just. The fact cannot be too often reiterated, that the great obstacle to the triumph of Freedom is Know Nothingism. Not that the Know Nothings are opposed to Freedom, but that they care more for the fripperies of their Lodge than for the maintenance of the principles of Liberty—more for the exploded errors of the Catholic Church than for the sufferings of the slave, and more for the triumph of their party than for the overthrow of the Slave Power in the National Government. It is with frivolity and thoughtlessness that the Republican cause has most to contend.

But I wish particularly to call your attention to the results of the recent election in the counties in this State where vigorous efforts were made to disseminate our principles. In every one we have triumphed beyond our most sanguine anticipations. In Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Madison, Yates, St. Lawrence, Allegany, &c. Our majorities in those localities are overwhelming. But in New York, Albany, Rensselaer, Washington, Franklin, &c., we are overpowered, because in these counties the Hindoos were allowed to occupy the ground with their newspapers, books, and stump speakers. In Franklin, Essex, Clinton, and other counties, the Hindoos got possession of the old Whig presses, and the vote really believed they would give, regarding the interests of Free Soil, by opposing the Democrats under the banner of Know Nothingism. In Washington county, Otsego, and a few others, the Republicans much as suffered from the treachery of men heretofore known as prominent Free-Soilers.

H. B. Northup, who is known more as an Abolitionist than anything else—the rescuer of Solomon Northup, the kidnapped—and who was once defeated, as candidate for Congress, by the Silver Grays and Hunkers of Washington county, is now a Know Nothing member of Assembly from that county. He stumped the northern part of the State for Hamilton Fish, and made many of his hearers believe that his present position was consistent with devotion to Gov. Seward and his principles. Then there were John Van Buren, Martin Grover, Lieutenant Governor Raymond, and a host of other Democrats, equally industrious in making the people believe that a vote for the Soft ticket was not against Freedom and Free Soil. But I will not weary you with rehearsing the causes of our defeat. Our opponents will say the main cause was, a lack of votes.

Without desiring to excite unreasonable hopes, or to disguise our disappointment at the result, I must be excused for thus alluding to the cause of our defeat, that I may be allowed to speculate a little about the future. In 1856, the Republicans will gain largely from the now disbanded Softs, equally from the "Stay-at-homes," (some 200,000,) and, to some extent, from the Know Nothings. I believe these are reasonable hopes, but I will not take up time in any argument to show that they are so at present; for, to succeed, we have only to rely upon *unclouded sentiment*. Speculations on paper will not avail us; dissemination of light and knowledge will. We know this from the experience of the recent canvass. As I said before, *wherever there was a large circulation of Republican papers and documents, we came triumphed.* Although the *Tribune* is printed in the city, its circulation, as well as that of other Republican papers, is in the country. In New York city, the *Herald* and the *Journal of Commerce* are read; in Albany, the *Register*, *Express*, and *Transcript*; in Rensselaer, the *Troy Whig*. These are all Hindoo or Pro-Slavery papers. The result is, these three counties give 20,000 majority against the Republicans! The rest of the counties give 10,000 majority in their favor. If every family in the three counties named had been systematically served with Republican papers and speeches, as was done in some places, our triumph would have been complete and glorious. R.

The Review.

THE PRIEST, THE PURITAN, AND PREACHER. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, author of "Living or Dead;" "Wheat or Chaff;" "Startling Questions;" "Rich or Poor," &c. New York: Carter & Brothers. 1855. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ryle is not altogether unknown to the Christian public of this country. Two or three small works of his have already been published by the American Tract Society, and they are such as are adapted to be most useful. We are glad, therefore, to see several others brought together into one volume; for the present work is a collection of three lectures, delivered to the Young Men of the Church of England Society, and some other short pieces, all possessing the same general characteristics. Among so much that is diffuse, the great fault of the present day with many writers, it is refreshing to find a volume which has the rare merit of the directness, terseness, and richness, of the one now before us. Mr. Ryle's Lectures are like the plain talk of a man of sense, well read in history, and earnest in presenting and enforcing truth. In this respect they may be read with profit by preachers and public speakers. What he says he utters in a few words, to the point, and they have weight. Over the whole there is thrown the energy of a man who feels that his message is no trifling one. He has no time to stop and cull out choice expressions, if the more common homely ones at hand will equally serve his purpose. The three Lectures on Bishop Latimer, Baxter, and Whitefield, contain a great deal of truth in a short compass. He has well studied the characters of the men, he makes us acquainted with them, the times in which they lived, the influences by which their character was wrought, and the way they did their work. He is hearty in his praise, and as hearty in his condemnation, whenever he deems it deserved. We like him for this. Far better do we like such a spirit, even if we cannot at all times agree in its conclusions, than the time-serving, half-way dealing, that is often so unworthily lauded. Mr. Ryle says to his audience, "Let us not leave the good old ship, the Church of England, until we have some better reason than at present be seen. What though she be old and weather-beaten! what though in some respects she may want repair! what though some of the crew be not to be depended on! still, with all her faults, the old ship is in far better trim than she was a century ago."

Now, we like the manly boldness with which a clergyman of that church avows his attachment, and, though we have no part in her external forms, can sympathize with the utterance of his call—"Let us stick by the Church!" and we could wish there were many, as he, not afraid to stand up for the sound Bible teaching of her Latimers, Ridleys, and other glorious old martyrs. We like his manliness, too, for coming forth in defence of the Puritan Baxter, and giving to Oliver Cromwell the meed of praise due to him when he says, "That Oliver Cromwell was one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived, I feel no doubt at all. No man, probably, ever won supreme power by the sword, and then used that power with such moderation as he did. England was probably more feared and respected throughout Europe, during the short time that he was Protector, than she ever was before, or ever has been since."

We should like to quote the whole passage, in which he speaks of him, if we had room. We cannot, however, refrain from adding a short extract from his portraiture of the Puritans, as, addressing the young men before him, he says—"Never forget that the happy and profitable freedom you enjoy was only won by long-continued and intense struggles, by the blood and sufferings of noble-minded men, of whom the world was not worthy; and never forget that the men who won this freedom for you were those much-abused men, the Puritans."

Another passage in his Lecture on Whitefield, which is a noble one, is where, after pointing to the *unanimity* from *one single man possesses*, he says, "Away with the idea that numbers alone have power. Cast away the old vulgar error, that majorities alone have strength. Get firm hold of the truth, that minorities always move the world. Think of the little flock that our Lord left behind him, and the one hundred and twenty names, in that upper chamber in Jerusalem, who went forth to assault the heathen world. Think of George Whitefield, assailing boldly the ungodliness which deluged all around him, and winning victory after victory."

Mr. Ryle's estimate of Whitefield is, that he was probably the greatest and most successful *preacher* the world ever saw. He gives a brief analysis of the elements of his power as a preacher, which is instructive.

Besides these Lectures, there are some sixty pages, entitled, "Twelve Hints to Young Men," on the following topics: "Ought not a young man to think? What are your prospects? Have you not something to lose? It can be done! Who is afraid? Does pleasure pay? No gains without pains. The soul's poison. The soul's remedy. The safety lamp. Lose nothing for want of asking, who is your friend?" These, with two discourses headed "Be zealous," "I the Lord worked, who shall hinder?" make up the small duodecimo volume of 360 pages. They are all rich in thought. His method of treatment is graphic, and he deals with men as if he meant to reach their consciences and hearts. It is a book especially adapted to young men, and we hope many of them will read it, and allow its influence in forming their opinions and purposes. There is such a frank and direct mode in his appeals, that they cannot but like it, whether or not they yield to them. The author, we believe, has recently closed his earthly labors. Of this, however, we are not certain; and, if not, we hope he will add yet many more as useful lectures as these to the means of instruction for the reading public. S.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS AND SOUTHERN CROWN! or, the Gospel in New Zealand. By Miss Tucker, author of "The Rainbow in the North," "Abbeokuta," &c. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

In the Southern Ocean there lies an island, about 430 miles long, by 180 broad. Its scenery is beautiful and varied, with a rich profusion of flowers, shrubs, and trees, all its own. Its forests are grand, their foliage of a dark hue, and they are enlivened by a thousand wild notes of birds, peculiar to itself, while not a *native* quadruped is known. The inhabitants, called Maori, are tall and well-proportioned, strongly built, and capable of great fatigue and hardship, with a clear brown complexion, fine dark eyes, and gifted with quick and penetrating understandings, lively in conversation, and exhibiting an almost irrepressible love of humor. Their moral characters presented the most contradictory features—now cruel and treacherous, and again friendly and hospitable. Fond of war as a passion, yet possessing that aptitude for art and training which seemed peculiarly to fit them for progress in civilized life, they were like demons in their war-dances, savage, and cannibals. Such as here depicted was New Zealand, when first discovered, in 1642, by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, and as re-discovered by Captain Cook, on his first voyage, in 1769.

The object of this book is, in the brief compass of 260 pages, to present a picture of the island and its people, and exhibit the introduction and progress of the Gospel among them. Miss Tucker has wrought up the varied materials at her hand in such a way as to give an interesting volume. Her style is lively, easy, and graphic, and much information is brought together in a few chapters. It was not till the year 1809, that any definite step was taken for the Christianization of this island; when, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of England, the Rev. Samuel Marsden, with William Hall, a carpenter, and John King, a shoemaker, embarked on the enterprise. Mr. Marsden had, in 1792, been appointed Chaplain at Port Jackson, New Holland, (now Australia,) and in 1806 had become acquainted with a New Zealand chief, Tippapee, and, singularly enough, but providentially, as we must deem it, a day or two after sailing from England, found on board a chief, named Rautara, a nephew of Tippapee. On landing at Port Jackson, however, discouraging news of civil war prevented his proceeding, and it was not till the middle of 1814, when Messrs. Hall and Kendall, a newly arrived settler from England, landed on the island, and on the 18th of December of that same year, the devoted Marsden first set his foot on that shore. "Among the starry groups which on that night visited Mr. Marsden's wakeful eyes, the SOUTHERN CROSS shone out with its soft lustre," an emblem of that religion of peace which was to exert its transforming power over this savage land. Then follows an account of the trials and patience of the settlers and missionaries, and the labors in which they engaged. Tippapee had been murdered, but some were there to welcome the Gospel. Such has been the success of its preaching, that, at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society in 1834, the late Governor of the island, Sir George Grey, stated it as his belief, that of a population of 100,000, there were not more than 1,000 who did not profess Christianity—of whom 50,000 were in connection with that Society. Taken with every deduction, and regarding it simply as the renunciation of Paganism, the result is the most cheering. Some affect to sneer at missions and missionaries. It is, however, too late in the day to do so. The records are outspread with facts that meet the charge of weakness and folly. Such works as this volume may do something to enlighten them. We allow the tendency of any one writing on a favorite subject, to present mostly the brighter, and but faint pictures of the darker, side. Still, when we see the advance which has been made in a few years towards correct knowledge, we find much to encourage the belief that greater lies in the future. This we should say, from the aspects of history alone. But a prophetic word assures us, that a day is at hand, when the toil, and self-denial, and patience, and zeal, of the devoted missionary, will be rightly estimated everywhere, and his will be the higher name of honor, and a higher meed of reward, than of the hero who has won his triumphs in the field of carnage. The Southern Cross and Southern Crown will remain some glorious trophies yet than have been chronicled in the annals of the missionary enterprises. May this little volume, which we bid "God speed!" aid to usher in that day. S.

CASSY: A Story of Republican Equality. By Sidney A. Story, jr. Boston: Published by Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1 vol., pp. 250.

This work presents a new phase of domestic misery, consequent upon the existence of Slavery and the prejudices of *Caste* in this country, acting upon the public mind in the free as well as in the slaveholding States of this Union. It is written with power and pathos. The story is original, the incidents natural, and indeed, as things now are, necessary. Helen Dupre, the heroine, is the daughter of Colonel Bell, a planter of South Carolina, by a quadroon, who, dying, left him two children, Helen and Charles. In order to save these innocents from the degradation of their birth, at a great sacrifice of his affections, they are sent to a village in the State of New York, and placed, in early childhood, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Emery, by whom they are educated, and finally adopted—these kind friends having no suspicion of any taint in their blood. Charles is placed with a merchant, with whom he becomes associated in business, and whose lovely daughter he marries. Helen is employed by Mr. and Mrs. Warner, the near neighbors of Col. Bell, as their governess. Their son, Hubert, with the entire approbation of his parents, becomes the lover of Helen. Mrs. Bell, whose character is powerfully portrayed, as a haughty, unhappy, cruel wife and mistress, discovers the secret of Helen's birth, and discloses it to the parents of Hubert, as a sweet revenge upon her husband. And now begins the development of the iron despotism of *Caste*, in its bearings upon the happiness of Charles and his wife at the North, and of Helen and Hubert in the South.

It is impossible but that the various complexities of such an institution as American Slavery shall furnish materials for gifted minds to show up the terrible realities of an institution so "peculiar," and which so often necessitates a struggle of the affections—a conflict of the passions, and a war of humanity. At no period of the world has such a state of things existed as now exists in this country, and will, we fear, long continue to exist among us. Slavery is "a damned spot," which will not "out" at the bidding.

We have no doubt of the success of this new book, and fully concur in the following views expressed concerning it, which we take from the Boston *Evening Transcript*, a journal whose literary reputation stands second to no other in this country:

"'Caste' is a work of fiction of the early school of Anti-Slavery Literature, as original in plot and detail as any of its predecessors. It is written in an easy, graceful, flowing style; the incidents portrayed are those that would naturally occur in good society among the upper classes, both at the North and at the South, where the scenes of the tale are laid. It is Anti-Slavery in tendency, yet the subject is so discreetly and judiciously treated, as not to be offensive to the feelings of readers in any section of the country." * * *

"We have some negro talk, but no painful details of plantation life and degradation. The author introduces dramatic persons that hold independent positions in life, in the free and in the slave States. The book is growing in style, graphic in description, and many passages of beautiful writing and finely expressed sentiment might be quoted in proof thereof. The whole is not of equal merit—there are pages that might, if we have been omitted without reading the thread of the story, yet there is no cant, preaching, or moralizing, to detract from the general interest of the narrative.

"As a whole, 'Caste' is a captivating and powerful work, the plot original, well-conceived, and admirably worked out. It cannot fail to prove a 'sensation book,' and find more readers even than the popular 'Ida May,' as it will be read more extensively at the South. No one who commences its perusal will lay it aside till the whole story is known. The author is evidently a practiced writer, a close observer of men and things, familiar with rural life at the South as well as at the North. Were we to judge from 'Caste,' we should say that it was not the first work of its author; yet we have never seen the name upon a title-page before. Whether Sidney A. Story, jr., is a real personage or a *nom de plume*, must be left for the critical reader to find out." G. W.

ANOTHER TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

It may be recollected that some time ago Mr. George S. Park, one of the editors of the *Parkville Luminary*, was compelled to leave the place, owing to some excitement against him on the Slavery question. He has lately been invited to return, for the purpose of settling some business involving his own interest and that of many of the citizens of Parkville. On his return, a new excitement ensued, and a private meeting of persons hostile to him, living in another town, was held, with a view to expel him again. This has produced a reaction in favor of Mr. Park, and an address to the people of Platte county and of the State of Missouri has been issued by eleven prominent gentlemen, as a committee, declaring their determination to resist all interference from other quarters with their own affairs, and to protect Mr. Park in the pursuit of his lawful business; and in witness of this they pledge their lives and honor. The handbill proclaiming this determination was dated on the 8th instant. The sequel of this invasion of the right of self-government will probably soon be known. We find the following from Jefferson City, dated the 13th instant, to the *Missouri Republican*, that a resolution was introduced into one branch of the Legislature (the House) by Mr. Blair—

"Requesting the Governor of the State to take steps immediately for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in reference to the reported disturbances in the county of Platte, and to quell any tumultuous or disorderly movements which may be found to exist in that county; and he is hereby authorized and required to use the military force of the State, and to call upon the President of the United States for assistance in suppressing any such insurrectionary movement. It gave rise to a long discussion, and was finally laid on the table—yeas 85, nays 24.

"A despatch was received at Jefferson the same afternoon, and read at the Clerk's desk, announcing the authority upon which Mr. Blair's resolution was predicated to be unfounded."

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

Platform of Principles.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Council was holden at Nashua on Tuesday last. Hon. Anthony Colby was unanimously elected President, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the course of the delegates from this State, who attended the National Council at Philadelphia, in June last, and most heartily endorse their action in severing their connection with the present national organization.

Resolved, That Freedom being national, and Slavery sectional, while the latter is left in the exercise of all the political privileges known in the States where it now exists, its further extension and longer connection with the General Government should be uncompromisingly opposed, and resisted, and the laws for the execution of its existing privileges be made to conform to the dictates of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That the question of the extension of Slavery, as now presented to the country by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, by the outrages practiced in Kansas, by the action of the Administration, and by the decision of an arbitrary and tyrannical Federal Judge, which, if adopted as the judicial doctrine of the Government, will make every free State in the Union slave territory, is the most dangerous question now before the nation; and that we believe the time has arrived, when all who oppose the further encroachments of Slavery, and would restore the policy of the fathers of the Republic, should unite their efforts and co-operate for that purpose.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this State Council, all ceremonies of initiation into the American political and religious organization, such regulations as the councils or clubs in their respective towns shall think proper to adopt for their own government, be discontinued and removed.

Resolved, That this State Council fully and unequivocally reaffirms the sentiments and principles of the American party, and adheres to the great fundamental doctrine, that Americans should rule America.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the various newspapers of the State.

AMERICAN CAUSE.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 14.—The American State Council assembled, when the question of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, (who repudiated the Philadelphia platform in its opposition to Abolitionism) American National Convention, which is to meet at Cincinnati on the 30th instant, came up, and opened the subject of Slavery, several members opposed sending delegates, but Governor Gardner and other prominent leaders advocated the measure, and finally Governor Gardner and Henry Bewdsley were chosen delegates at large, with one delegate from each Congressional district.

A motion was then adopted, declaring vacant all seats in the Council held by persons who had united with the Fusionists and Free-Soilers.

Arkansas State Council.—A State Council of the American party was recently held in Arkansas. Delegates were elected to the National Council, to be held at Philadelphia in February next; and resolutions were adopted, instructing the delegates to vote for dispensing with all the forms and ceremonies of the Order.

The following are the delegates to the National Council;

From the State at large—Absalom Fowler; alternate, J. J. Dockery. James Logan; alternate, H. K. Brown.

From First Congressional district—Albert Pike; alternate, E. N. Hill.

From Second Congressional district—S. L. Austell; alternate, F. E. Patrick.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

The total vote of the State, it is believed, will not reach 400,000, whereas, the *Mirror* says, there must be at least 600,000 voters in the State—550,000 being cast in a former election. Speaking of the meagre vote, the Syracuse *Standard* says:

"When the electors are so insensible to their duty as they have been on this occasion, the party which is the most thoroughly organized has a decided advantage over all others. To the fact must be ascribed the success of the Know Nothings on this occasion. This party is more effectually drilled than any other party in the State. Its members are all known to each other, and can be marshaled like an army, at short notice. A much smaller number of that party voted at this election than of any other organization. They carried the election by storm, while the members of other parties were quietly engaged on their farms, in their counting-rooms and workshops."

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Senate of New York will stand, according to present returns, as follows: Republicans 17, Softs 3, Know Nothings 11, Hard 1. The Assembly, according to present figures, will be constituted thus: Republicans 42, Democrats 48, Know Nothings 11.

The *Tribune* publishes the official vote of 51 counties, giving Clark, Soft, 64,507; Bradley, Know Nothing, 141,369; King, Republican, 123,773; Ward, Hard, 53,048; and Hatch, Soft, 82,310. At this rate, the total vote of the State will not reach above 450,000, whereas there should be 600,000 votes in a State—550,000 votes were cast in a former election. Selden, Democrat, is elected Judge of Appeals, by some 5,000 plurality over Campbell, Know Nothing. Brandreth, the pill doctor, is defeated for the Senate by 60 votes.

THE RESULT.—Outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the Republican State ticket has received the largest vote. But in those large cities, the "Know Nothing party," Know Nothingism and Liquor "crushed out" Republicanism.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A MAP OF THE VARIOUS PATHS OF LIFE,

DESIGNED chiefly to instruct and interest children. Price, (unabridged edition, 50 cts, or 25 postage stamps; without being mounted, 50 cents, or 17 postage stamps. They can be wrapped up as to carry distance without injury. Size, 20 by 32 inches. Address

SAMUEL EMLEN,
464 N.E. cor. 7th and Market sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed, by the Probate Court for the district of Chittenden, Vermont, agent for safe-keeping of certain moneys which came from the estate of Asa Hosford, purporting to be left by one William Hosford, formerly of Litchfield, Connecticut, and removed to Ohio, he is now ready to deliver the said moneys, if any, to his children. The inheritance does not extend to grandchildren. For further information, address

CHARLES D. PRINDLE, Agent,
464 Charlotte, Vermont.

Republican Association of Washington.

This Association have established their Headquarters in the second story of the new building on D street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, one square north of Pennsylvania avenue. Our Republican friends visiting Washington are cordially invited to visit the room, where they will find files of the principal newspapers of the country.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S SPEECHES.

The Republican Association of Washington city have published in pamphlet form the speeches recently delivered by the Hon. William H. Seward at Albany and Buffalo, and, in order to give them as general a circulation as possible, have determined to send them at the following cheap rates:

Speeches at Albany and Buffalo, in *one* pamphlet, at $2 per hundred copies.

Speech at Albany, in the German language, $2 per hundred copies.

The Association will also direct and mail them singly, free of postage, to such names as may be furnished, at the above rates; or they will send them in *packages*, at the expense of the person ordering, at the very low price of $1.25 per hundred copies. Address

L. CLEPHANE, *Secretary of the Republican Association, Washington, D. C.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 20, 1855.

Flour, Howard Street	$9.00 @ 0.00
Flour, City Mills	8.87 @ 0.00
Rye Flour	0.00 @ 7.12
Corn Meal	4.25 @ 4.50
Wheat, white	2.14 @ 2.16
Wheat, red	1.95 @ 2.05
Corn, white	70 @ 75
Corn, yellow	75 @ 80
Rye, Pennsylvania	1.18 @ 1.15
Rye, Virginia	1.00 @ 1.10
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	58 @ 41
Oats, Pennsylvania	58 @ 41
Clover Seed	7.75 @ 8.00
Timothy Seed	3.25 @ 3.37
Hay, Timothy	22.00 @25.00
Hops	18 @ 20
Potatoes, Mercer	0.00 @ 0.00
Bacon, Shoulders	12½ @ 12
Bacon, Sides	12½ @ 12½
Bacon, Hams	12½ @ 14
Pork, Mess	21.50 @22.00
Pork, Prime	20.00 @20.00
Beef, Mess	18.50 @00.00
Lard, in barrels	12 @ 12½
Lard, in kegs	13 @13½
Wool, Unwashed	18 @ 20
Wool, Washed	27 @ 30
Wool, Pulled	22 @ 27
Wool, Fleece, common	28 @ 33
Wool, Fleece, fine	40 @ 48
Wool, Choice Merino	30 @ 40
Butter, Western, in kegs	14 @ 16
Butter, Roll	18 @ 20
Cheese	11 @ 12
Coffee, Rio	11 @ 11½
Coffee, Java	11 @ 11½
Coffee, Laguayra	15½@ 15

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 22, 1855.

Flour, State brands	$9.00 @ 9.18
Flour, State brands, extra	9.50 @11.25
Flour, Western	0.00 @ 9.37
Flour, Southern	9.50 @ 9.75
Rye Flour	6.00 @ 7.50
Corn Meal	4.37 @ 4.75
Wheat, white	2.00 @ 2.05
Wheat, red	2.00 @ 2.05
Corn, white	00 @ 1.00
Corn, yellow	00 @ 1.00
Rye	1.23 @ 1.25
Oats	46 @ 49
Clover Seed	11.00 @ 0.00
Timothy Seed	4.25 @ 0.00
Hay	70 @ 75
Hops	10 @ 13
Bacon, Shoulders	8¾ @ 9
Bacon, Sides	6¾ @ 7
Bacon, Hams	11 @ 11
Pork, Mess	22.50 @22.62
Pork, Prime	21.00 @21.25
Beef	14.50 @14.75
Lard, in barrels	12 @ 12½
Lard, in kegs	11½@ 12
Butter, Western	16 @ 22
Butter, State	23 @ 27
Cheese	9½ @ 11
Coffee, Rio	10½@ 11½
Coffee, Java	13½@ 14½
Wool, Unwashed	24 @ 12
Wool, Washed	40 @ 42
Wool, Pulled	28 @ 29
Wool, Fleece, common	26 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, fine	40 @ 42
Iron, Scotch, Pig	32.25 @32.50
Lime, Rockland	1.16 @ 0.00
Lime, common	90 @ 00

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

If human testimony proves anything, the Oxygenated Bitters are the most valuable remedy for asthma, dyspepsia, or general debility, ever offered. Let no sufferer fail to give it a trial. It contains no alcohol.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Read the following tribute to Wistar's Balsam, from the Kinderkoos (N. Y.) *Sentinel and Times*:

"HOPE NEVER DIES."

A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Gaatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady, who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was in fact given up by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health.

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. 13

A TRULY ELEGANT BOOK.

THE TASK: A POEM,

BY WILLIAM COWPER.

With Illustrations by Birket Foster.

Printed on fine tinted paper, and elegantly bound. Cloth, full gilt, $4.50. Turkey morocco, $6.

THIS most elegant gift book we have had printed for the holiday season, is issued from the press of the Riverside press, on the finest linen paper. A portion of the Edition has been sold in England. The London Art Journal says of it—

"We wonder what the Bard of Ouse would say to this exquisite edition of his favorite poem, could he see it. Such a lover of nature as he was, how his eye would have dwelt upon at Mr. Foster's delicious bits of landscape—simple, truthful, and poetical as the lines of illustrate. We have often laid occasion to commend

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HUMANITY PRONOUNCED A CRIME BY AN ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL.

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard:

SIR: I have no ambition to obtrude my personal history on the attention of your readers; but as my name has already, without any desire on my part, been placed before the public, I avail myself—by advice of friends—of my brief sojourn in your city, to offer you such a statement of facts as may place me in a right position before the public; and I hope the narrative may serve to illustrate the bearings of Slavery upon the personal security of the citizen of a free State, and upon the civil and religious liberties of the American people.

I am a native of Kentucky, and was educated there; but, to the honor of my parents, who were not slaveholders, my education was such as to incline me against Slavery. About twenty years since, I became a minister in the "Cumberland Presbyterian" church. This ecclesiastical body is located at the Southwest, and its members have been, from the beginning, with few exceptions, decidedly in favor of Slavery. Their General Assembly refuses to legislate on the subject, on the plea that, as a spiritual body, they have no cognizance of civil matters. During the six years of my ministerial labors in Kentucky, I was known to be unfriendly to Slavery, though favoring the scheme of Colonization. Sometimes I preached on the subject, which made me an object of suspicion, and subjected me to some obloquy, but I met with no serious molestation. Yet my removal from my native State was owing to my aversion to the practice of slaveholding. During my fourteen years' ministry in Princeton, Indiana, I used my liberty to preach more freely against Slavery than I had done previously. I encountered no serious molestation from my brethren, until the rise of the excitement growing out of the Nebraska question. Then they began to cry out that it was a political question, which ought not to come into the pulpit. It was not until after this time that the events took place which have involved me in trouble.

In May, 1854, Thomas Brown, of Henderson, Kentucky, was arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of aiding two female slaves, with their children, to escape from Union county, Kentucky, into Canada. An "indignation meeting" was then held, and a committee appointed to notify his wife, with her two little daughters, to leave the State within a few days, which were respectively nine and twelve years old. She accordingly removed, with her children, to Indiana, and came to Princeton, the place of my residence. She was then a stranger to me, but of course I befriended her. A knowledge of this fact was reported to Union county, where I had formerly resided, and where Brown was imprisoned. This, as I soon learned, occasioned a suspicion that I was somehow connected with the escape of the slaves.

The arrest of Brown, though of course it had taken place in Kentucky, had been effected by a Mr. Gavit, a sheriff of Indiana, without any legal authority to do so. The fact, perhaps the following note was now addressed:

"VINCENNES, *June 6, 1854.*

"MR. GAVIT: The citizens here have raised for you and those who assisted you one hundred dollars, for the apprehension and lodging in the Union county jail, Brown, charged with stealing negroes. The citizens here and in Morgansfield authorized Mr. Harris to say to you, that for the apprehension and sending to the penitentiary of Brown, who is thus charged, they would see that five hundred dollars would be paid you. Should you be unable to convict Brown such testimony as will convict him of stealing slaves from this side of the river, you may rely on getting this sum from the citizens—say five hundred dollars, less the one hundred dollars now enclosed to you. Please acknowledge the one hundred dollars enclosed.

"Yours, respectfully, ARCH. DIXON,
"A. J. ANDERSON."

This Arch. Dixon was formerly Governor of Kentucky, and was afterward the successor of Henry Clay in the Senate of the United States.

The reward in money being offered, Mr. Gavit's associate, John Ward, marshal of Evansville, Indiana, succeeded in securing a witness, one James Steele, who went to Kentucky, and swore to a testimony upon which Brown was convicted, though his testimony, in reality, amounted to nothing, and therefore was never published.

At the request of Mrs. Brown, previous to his Steele's) going to Kentucky, I went to the house I waited on him, and endeavored to dissuade him from going. This was another ground of suspicion against me.

Another circumstance was the following: Some time in the ensuing summer (1854), a citizen of Evansville, Indiana, Eli Bryant, a native of Kentucky, being in Henderson, Ky., was arrested, and, without even the formality of an affidavit, was thrown into prison, and detained there for nearly three years, without right or justice, merely on suspicion, and then discharged, without a trial, on his signing a bond, under penalty of two thousand dollars, never, during life, to come into the State again, where his wife resides. While in his confinement, he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he advised her to consult with me, in respect to obtaining assistance for the family, as they were poor. This letter was intercepted, broken open, and, as I was informed, furnished the final ground of proceedings against me. A reward of one thousand dollars was thereupon immediately offered, in private, to any person who would either decoy me into Kentucky, or take me there by force.

A little before this time, the Indiana Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which I belonged, while in session at Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, resolved "That it is not expedient to discuss the subject of American Slavery from the pulpit." The resolution was passed by a vote of seventeen to three. This was immediately after I had preached a sermon against Slavery before the Presbytery. Paying no regard to this action, I proceeded to preach afterward, as I had formerly done.

The Presbytery met again at Mount Moriah, Gibson county, Indiana, in April. A resolution was introduced by one of the members, and seconded by myself, as follows:

"Whereas it is the duty of every Christian and ecclesiastical body, as such, to bear their testimony against all evil, and whereas American Slavery is a great moral evil—

"*Resolved, therefore,* That it is the sense of this Presbytery that American Slavery is a great moral evil, contrary to the spirit of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

This resolution, with the preamble, was rejected by the Presbytery, in the adoption of a substitute endorsing the views of the General Assembly, and dissuading from the agitation of the subject, as "fraught with fearful consequences, and which, if persisted in, may result in severing the body of Jesus Christ."

Pending this action, a charge was preferred against me before Rev. J. D. Bowles, formerly of Texas, for "unchristian conduct."

"*First specification:* For associating himself with an association known as the underground railroad, whose avowed business is to assist slaves from Kentucky to Free States.

"*Second specification:* For actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making their escape from slave to free territory, which is contrary to the laws of the United States and adopted laws of Indiana, in such case.

Whether *this* action of a "spiritual body" took "no cognizance of civil matters," the reader will judge.

The testimony consisted merely of statements of what I had myself said. But not all of the statements were not true.

Upon this they proceeded to suspend me "from the functions of the Gospel ministry;" but, pretend to their decision, to other ministers, belonging to the Presbytery, together with myself, had withdrawn, and organized ourselves into a new ecclesiastical body.

A minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Kentucky was then present during the discussion of the resolution relative to Slavery; and immediately on his return home, the Court convened that sentenced Brown to the penitentiary for two years, for abducting slaves, and, on the same testimony, he grand jury immediately found a bill against me for "the crime of abducting and stealing slaves," &c.—*the accusation referring to the removal of the same slaves—although I had not been in the State of Kentucky for several years.*

This action, it will perceived, accords with the doctrine of the Missouri Courts, that persons *out* of the State may be indicted and tried for crimes under the laws of the State—a doctrine acted upon by a grand jury and Governor of Alabama, several years since, in the case of the late R. G. Williams, for whose rendition a requisition was unsuccessfully made on Gov. Marcy, of New York.

Governor Powell, of Kentucky, accordingly, made a requisition on Governor Wright, of Indiana, requiring my delivery to his agent, the same Mr. Gavit, the sheriff, who was to have received five hundred dollars for Mr. Brown's conviction. Governor Wright apparently evaded the responsibility of direct action by a timely visit to Washington city. His private secretary, Mr. Francis King, made out the papers; but the Secretary of State, E. B. Collins, Esq., refused to affix to it the seal of the State, and sign the warrants, because he did not believe the private secretary to be Governor of the State. On the return of Governor Wright, he issued the warrant. I have in my possession a certified copy of the documents from Kentucky upon which the warrant was issued, attested by the Indiana Secretary of State. I give here a copy of these warrants:

To his Excellency Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Whereas Thomas McCormick stands charged, by indictment in the Union Circuit Court, with the crime of abducting and stealing of slaves, and removing them out of the State of Kentucky, which crime is a felony under the laws of Kentucky;

And whereas information has been received at the Executive department of this State, that the said Thomas McCormick has fled from justice, and is now going at large in the State of Indiana; and it being important and highly necessary for the good of society that the perpetrators of such offences should be brought to justice:

Now, therefore, I, Lazarus W. Powell, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do, by these presents, demand the said Thomas McCormick as a fugitive from the justice of the laws of this State, to be dealt with according to law. I have appointed John S. Gavit my agent to receive said fugitive, and bring him to this State, having jurisdiction of the said offence; that he may abide his trial for the crime with which he stands charged.

In compliance with the requisitions, I herewith annex and submit to your Excellency a copy of the indictment upon which this demand is founded, which I certify to be authentic.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the sixty-fourth year of the Commonwealth.

SEAL OF KY.

By the Governor: L. W. POWELL.
GRANT GREEN, *Secretary of State.*

By A. G. HODGES, *Assistant Secretary.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } *act.*
UNION COUNTY AND CIRCUIT, }

Pleas before the Hon. Collins D. Bradley, Judge of the Union Circuit Court, at the Court-house in Morganfield, on the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it remembered, that heretofore, to wit, at a Circuit Court holden for Union county, at the Court-house in Morganfield, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the Grand Jury empannelled and sworn well and truly to inquire of and due presentments make of all crimes and misdemeanors committed and done within and for the body of this County, upon their oath aforesaid, among others returned into Court the following indictment against Thomas McCormick, to wit:

UNION CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky against Thomas McCormick.

INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury of Union county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Thomas McCormick of the crime of abducting and stealing of slaves, and removing them out of the State of Kentucky, committed as follows, to wit: The said Thomas McCormick, on the 3d day of May, 1854, in the county aforesaid, feloniously did steal, take, and carry away, a negro woman slave named Winney, and her infant child, name not known to jurors, in possession of Thomas Harris, of the value of $800—that is, the said woman slave worth $700, and the said slave child worth $100—the said McCormick, at the time, neither having lawful or color of claim to said slaves.

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, further accuse the said Thomas McCormick, that, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did then and there feloniously seduce and entice the said slave Winney, with her infant child, of the value aforesaid, to leave her master and possessor, the said James Rice; said McCormick then having neither lawful or color of claim to said slaves.

And the said Grand Jurors further accuse the said Thomas McCormick, that, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did then and there feloniously seduce and entice the said slave Winney, with her infant child, of the value aforesaid, to leave her owner and possessor, the said James Rice, and to part into the State of Indiana; be, the said McCormick, at the time, having neither lawful nor color of claim to said slaves.

And the Grand Jury aforesaid further say, that the said Thomas McCormick, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did then and there feloniously entice and seduce the said slave Mary and her child aforesaid, the property of Thomas Harris aforesaid, of the value aforesaid, to leave their owner and possessor, he, the said McCormick, not having lawful or color of claim to said slaves.

And the said Grand Jury further say and charge, that the said Thomas McCormick, on the day and year last aforesaid, did then and there feloniously aid and assist the said slave Mary and her infant child, the property of the said Thomas Harris, to make their escape from their said owner and possessor, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. LIVINGSTON LINDSEY,

Attorney for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in Second Judicial District, pro tem.

Information given by James Steele: Summons, George Robertson, Jud.

"A true bill. J. B. PAYNE, *Foreman.*"

Upon which indictment, Collins B. Bradley, the Judge of the Union Circuit Court, made the following endorsement, to wit:

$5,000. The Clerk will issue bench warrant, directed to any sheriff in the State of Ky., for the arrest of Thomas McCormick, charged with the crime of felony stated in the indictment.

C. D. BRADLEY.

And on the same day, to wit, at a Circuit Court holden in Morganfield, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

Ordered, that a bench warrant issue against the defendant, Thomas McCormick of Morganfield, endorsement thereon, directing the Sheriff to let him to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

And afterward, to wit, at a further day of the said term, to wit, at a Circuit Court holden for Union county, in the Court-house in Morganfield, on the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Upon this they proceeded to suspend me "from the functions of the Gospel ministry;" but, pretend to their decision, to other ministers, belonging to the Presbytery, together with myself, had withdrawn, and organized ourselves into a new ecclesiastical body.

A minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Kentucky was then present during the discussion of the resolution relative to Slavery; and immediately on his return home, the Court convened that sentenced Brown to the penitentiary for two years, for abducting slaves, and, on the same testimony, the grand jury immediately found a bill against me for "the crime of abducting and stealing slaves," &c.—*the accusation referring to the removal of the same slaves—although I had not been in the State of Kentucky for several years.*

This action, it will perceived, accords with the doctrine of the Missouri Courts, that persons *out* of the State may be indicted and tried for crimes under the laws of the State—a doctrine acted upon by a grand jury and Governor of

STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, } *to wit:*

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the requisition made by L. W. Powell, Governor of the State of Kentucky, on J. A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, for Thomas McCormick, and all the papers accompanying said requisition, as the same appear on file in my office.

STATE SEAL. Given under my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1855.

ERASMUS B. COLLINS, *Secretary of State.*

By the concurrent action of ecclesiastical and civil authorities, I am thus proscribed, hunted, and driven out as a vagabond from a free State, so called—a State of which I am a lawful citizen—for no crime, and only because I am suspected of an act which, so far from being criminal, had I committed it, would only have been doing to others as I would have others do to myself. For mere suspicion of this, I am separated from my wife and children, whom I cannot visit but at the hazard of being dragged out of my bed into the land of muscles and bowie-knives.

This act of Governor Wright, in this case, is the more remarkable, on account of its juxtaposition to a case wherein a similar principle, in respect to republicanism, was involved. Not a year had elapsed since Governor Wright had made a requisition on Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, for the delivery of a citizen of that State, who, *on the soil of Indiana*, had committed a crime against her laws. Governor Powell promptly refused a compliance, on the ground that in Kentucky the offence charged was no crime. So much more sacred are the claims of Slavery than the claims of Freedom.

T. B. MCCORMICK.

New York, October 31, 1855.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We are now enabled, at a far earlier day than usual, to present a complete summary of the statistics of commerce and navigation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855. The statement is full of interest, and a careful study of it will afford relief for the panic which has prevailed in some parts of our country during the last few weeks.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States, including of course California and Oregon, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $261,382,960, against $305,769,253 for the preceding year, showing a decline of $44,397,293. The total exports (including specie) from the United States to foreign ports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $275,156,846, against $275,481,004 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only $3,084,218. It will be seen from this, that while for the year 1854 the imports exceeded the exports $27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports $13,773,886. With these general comparisons, we now proceed with our regular tables:

Imports into the United States from Foreign Ports.

Year ending June 30.	Domestic produce.	Foreign free.	Specie and bullion.	Total exports.
1844	$86,455,239	$7,384,781	$6,606,496	$114,446,606
1845	101,715,942	7,355,996	3,955,826	113,025,516
1846	106,916,148	6,016,715	1,907,094	108,823,923
1847	149,969,776	7,983,606	15,811,646	151,029,181
1848	131,799,050	9,641,404	8,624,752	146,348,981
1849	114,000,133	9,475,494	7,522,994	131,998,720
1850	132,760,148	9,001,116	16,272,732	178,389,941
1851	144,848,147	12,067,043	46,674,155	209,658,366
1852	162,469,494	13,666,212	27,486,975	229,976,157
1853	215,548,268	21,801,177	41,562,853	278,911,608
1854	192,731,195	26,138,368	56,247,343	275,156,846

The above shows an increase, during the last year, of $10,102,864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of $51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and $23,246,535 in the value of the export trade for the last three years is worthy of special notice. The year ending June 30, 1853, shows an increase over the previous year of $55,033,305, and the year 1854 showed an increase over 1853 of $37,801,066; making a gain of $92,834,911 in two years. For the last year the decline, as already stated, is $44,397,293, which brings the imports below the total for the year 1853–'54. We annex also a comparative table of exports:

Exports from the United States to Foreign Ports.

Year ending June 30.	Domestic produce.	Foreign free.	Specie and bullion.	Total exports.
1844	$86,455,239	$7,384,781	$6,606,496	$114,446,606
1845	101,715,942	7,355,996	3,955,826	113,025,516
1846	106,916,148	6,016,715	1,907,094	108,823,923
1847	149,969,776	7,983,606	15,811,646	151,029,181
1848	131,799,050	9,641,404	8,624,752	146,348,981
1849	114,000,133	9,475,494	7,522,994	131,998,720
1850	132,760,148	9,001,116	16,272,732	178,389,941
1851	144,848,147	12,067,043	46,674,155	209,658,366
1852	162,469,494	13,666,212	27,486,975	229,976,157
1853	215,548,268	21,801,177	41,562,853	278,911,608
1854	192,731,195	26,138,368	56,247,343	275,156,846

The exports of cotton for the last year, given above in pounds, were contained in 2,303,403 bales.

The following will show the exports of rice, both in quantity and value, from the United States to foreign ports, with the average price:

Year ending June 30.	Tierces.	Value.	Average price per tierce.
1845	118,621	$2,160,456	$18.21
1846	124,007	2,564,991	20.68
1847	144,427	3,055,889	21.16
1848	100,403	2,331,824	23.23
1849	101,525	2,569,362	19.94
1850	127,069	2,631,557	20.71
1851	105,590	2,179,927	20.65
1852	117,375	2,726,029	23.23
1853	67,707	1,657,658	24.48
1854	105,121	2,634,127	25.05
1855	65,702	1,717,953	26.14

The last year's exports contain 52,520 tierces and 19,774 barrels, but the latter we have reckoned in tierces in the table of the exports generally.

We have also prepared a similar table showing the exports of tobacco, both in quantity and value, with the comparative price:

Year ending June 30.	Hogsheads.	Value.	Av'age price per hogshead.
1845	147,168	$7,469,819	$50.75
1846	147,998	8,478,270	57.28
1847	135,762	7,245,066	53.34
1848	130,665	7,551,122	57.78
1849	101,521	5,804,207	57.17
1850	145,729	9,951,023	68.28
1851	95,945	5,819,213	60.66
1852	137,097	10,031,283	73.17
1853	159,853	11,319,319	70.81
1854	126,107	10,016,046	79.42
1855	155,468	14,712,468	94.63

The above for the last year contains 150,385 hogsheads, 13,366 cases, and 12,913 bales, all of which we have estimated in hogsheads, as above given.

OPPRESSION IN GERMANY.

One of the least important items of intelligence received one day by the Pacific relates to the action of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort upon the claim of the nobles of Wurtemberg, to be reinstated in the enjoyment of all the oppressive baronial privileges which they received in 1845, when struck down by the hand of the revolution. They have sufficiently recovered from that panic to demand that the old state of things shall be restored. Accordingly they make an application to this effect to the Diet at Frankfort, and we have the news to-day that the Diet took cognizance of the affair in its sitting of the 26th of October, and admitted the claim of the nobles.

It accordingly adopted a resolution, in virtue of which the Government at Stutgardt is enjoined to make arrangements, to the end that the claimants may receive an indemnity for having lost their rights of vert and venery, their pecuniary jurisdiction, and the exemption from certain imposts, &c., which they had renounced in 1848. According to the Diet, this step is indispensable for putting the laws of the kingdom of Wurtemberg in unison with the federal laws.

Thus we see that the Diet at Frankfort is nothing more nor less than a great Juggernaut in the hands of the Princes and Nobles of Germany, for the purpose of crushing out the liberties of the people. The reference to the nobles of Wurtemberg is a long stride in the reactionary movement, which seeks to brush away all traces of the revolution of 1848. This movement will continue until the people, exasperated at the wrongs inflicted upon them, will embrace the first opportunity to precipitate a crisis and raise a revolution.

LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, VA., *October 30, 1855.*

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: As an act of justice to its distinguished author, I send you, for publication, the enclosed letter of the Hon. Henry A. Wise. However much men may differ from him as to principle, few will deny to him honesty and patriotism; and not even the most prejudiced, boldness and fearlessness in the avowal of his opinions. And no one doubts that he has done his fidelity to the Constitution and his devotion to Virginia. Please publish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BOOKER.

ONSLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA.,
October 21, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant don't surprise me. That some of my friends should be alarmed at the distortion which some of my enemies are making of certain expressions in the many late letters I have been compelled to write, is not wonderful, and very natural. Why write so many? you may inquire. How avoid it? I reply. Hundreds come; many—*all I can*—I throw aside; and many more I have to answer in the midst of the most harassing and distracting cares. I was but lately that the *Examiner*, without inquiring, and of course without knowing the facts, upbraided me for *not* answering a letter, which, if I ever received, I don't know it. The truth is, that it is impossible to answer letters, and, in many instances, *at length*. Courtesy to the most respectable men and meetings of our country requires it; and, as long as there is a head on my shoulders, it shall perform any other function than that of "a sponge upon a beer's pole!" It must *think some for itself;* and what I do think, and am called upon to *speak or write*, shall be spoken or written right out, "if it slay me!"

The whole complaint to which you refer is contained, I believe, in the *Virginia Sentinel*, an Alexandria paper of September 22d—a slip of which I send you. Some one sent it to me lately, and it was the first time I had seen it. I confound no my friends, as William F. Samford, &c., &c., a committee of Alabama. It is proper to say here, that its opening sentence refers to an expression about my "ocean home," contained in the letter of the Committee to me. Now, that letter speaks for itself. The *Sentinel* then goes on to give extracts from other letters, and to draw inferences and make comments, of the trouble of which I would readily have relieved him, if he had simply done me the justice to call my attention to his doubts of my meaning. He might say he had no doubts as to my meaning. If he does say so, I can reply, that it would only show a disposition to make the most of an opinion he said he never did mean. He says that he "labored for my election"—that he "desired my success"—and he compliments my "course as leader of the canvass." All that may be, yet his inferences are unfriendly and unfair. *If I understood myself as he assumes to understand me, I would join in every comment he makes.*

First. I have not renounced and not abandoned my positions upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I should have voted for that bill; for, though there were "*unanswerable*" objections to it, yet they were *not "insuperable"* objections; and I should have voted for it on the very grounds that I will now and do now resist its *repeal*. I would have voted for it, I would still resist its repeal, under the phase of issues now existing. Why this taunt, then, from a professed friend?

Second. My letter to the gentlemen of Lafayette, Ala., embodies my opinions set forth in my speeches, and interprets plainly all my other letters. It shows *why* I say in one letter "*the Union of the States is the most precious of the rights of the States,*" and in another, for example, "*the right to the Union is one of the most precious and potent* of all the rights of the States." That I did *not* mean, as the *Sentinel* infers and says, to proclaim "*the most Federal doctrines of Jackson's nullifying Proclamation;*" that I was talking about the rather *Consolidation*, you know; for you know that for *twenty-two* years I have ever denounced the doctrines of the Proclamation and of Consolidation. No expression of mine is capable of any such interpretation.

Thirdly. I never have "declared" the Union, as the *Sentinel* says I have, *per se*, in and of itself, "the most precious of all the rights of the States." And I never made that declaration. It is precisely by reason of what *it preserves* as a *means* of preserving all the rights of the States. It is in itself not an *end, except as a means* to preserve the real ends of our Government, State and Federal, namely, our liberty, independence, peace, justice, equality, power as a nation. In the language of Washington, it is "the palladium of our liberties"—each State has a right to it, and it is one of the most precious of rights to each State, because it preserves all the rights, the real ends of Government, the most precious of State Rights in that true and only sense, I ever expressed it.

Fourthly. When the Union ceases to be the palladium of our liberties, independence, peace, justice, equality to the States and their citizens, it will no longer be worth arguments, arts, or arms, to preserve it. The Constitution is the *essence* and *vitality* of the Union, and its *end* too. The Union is but a *resulting* right from the Constitution.

Fifthly. If the Fusionists shall "*organize*" and *act*, now or ever in my time, as William H. Seward, of New York, and the abolitionized Democrats of Ohio, and of Black Republicans, in Albany, on the 12th instant, hailing the capitol of New York to summon *agrarianism* from every quarter to put down *property* defended by law—arraying one class of citizens against another in system of government knowing no *classes*—calling to the masses of *millions* to collect themselves in force against 350,000 only owning slaves—falsely charging against that "*property,*" and against the social and political rights—urging that any "*peculiar*" property, that is property of its own specific kind, in the hands of a class privileged to own it, "is wrong in itself, and must be dangerous if suffered to expand and aggrandize the slaveholding interest of one of the United States as a defence of minority rights, as a body representative of States against consolidated masses, and as a check and balance of power to secure justice and equality—falsifying all history in a statement of the facts of legislation respecting sectional controversies—assailing the Judiciary, State and Federal, for firmly deciding questions of the Constitution and the laws under it—arraigning the Constitution and laws themselves, because made by our Fathers and founders—picturing imaginary wrongs and outrages perpetrated, as pretended, upon a *majority* by a *minority*, to rouse popular passions and inflame sectional jealousies—denouncing Virginia, in particular, for defending her institutions by laws securing her ports against slavestealers—exciting to violence and appealing to the hallot-box—pledging the House of Representatives as already half gone to the work, and promising the Senate shaned Senate to yield soon to one or *two years*" constant decisive effort"—scoffing at slaveholding resistance, and securely claiming *submission* in advance—dividing our power to *divide* the Union—declaring that we would not "*remain and wrangle*" "*an hour*" if we could help ourselves—relying on our *own interests* which they are trying to destroy, in order to keep us bound and united to wrong and oppression—speaking boldly, that *they have friends in the* SOUTH *as well as the North, East and West*—that *Slavery*, its influence and organization, "is STRONGER TO-DAY on the *bay of San Francisco, surrounded by Free States*, than it was on the CONSTITUTIONAL BAY, *surrounded by slaves*"—that they are cognizant of where their friends are to be found in strength, *South* as well as *North*—repudiating all old parties, and forming a *new one* like the *army Crowned and Victorious of old* Jacobins to invade the Constitution and to break the links of the Union as it was formed, and to set up a *Higher Law of Black Republicanism!* I say, if this "*fusion and confusion*" shall succeed and reign, or organize and act so as to make the *more or less* precious rights of the States, to infract the sacred Constitution of the United States, or to dissolve our *inestimable* State right to the Union of these States, I will give the *Sentinel*, and all those with whom he has affinity, an opportunity to make comparisons of his affections for State rights with mine. I will put his conclusions to the test, and he had better "keep his powder dry" for the enemies of the Democracy, of State Rights, and of Constitutional the Union, than to be squibbing at their friends.

Lastly. I regret to be compelled to notice what seems to be an insidious attempt to impair my usefulness, just at this time of difficulty and danger. The *Sentinel* speaks of "the indications in various sections of a desire to nominate him [me] for the Presidency," and says "Mr. Wise's latter letters have been written with a knowledge of that fact." This is meant to say that I wrote expressly for the Union, in order to make a *National* claim to a *nomination*, it is an *erroneous imputation*, to say the least of it. The idea of the Presidency has not been allowed to enter my head. That iron has not pierced my heart. I know how it impairs a public man's usefulness to make such an imputation upon his aspirations. *Did the Sentinel so intend?* It looks very much like as if its fears were false to its thoughts. I can say, on that subject, that I mean to keep the sacred tenor of my way, without fear, favor, or affection. If the Democracy would be guided by me, I can find one hundred men whom I prefer for the Presidency to myself. And I can, at least, in Virginia. *One* you know of very well. But, if the Democracy can again succeed, and cannot again unite upon a better man than I am, and they *will* unite upon me, I can only say that I will—*obedient Democrat*—*formerly* and effectually rule Black Republicanism; *I will rule them!* But the idea of ruling or not ruling them shall not turn me a hair's breadth from my own convictions as to what my duty as a patriot requires. I will write, speak, and think right, and leave the consequences to God and "the country," without thinking of the Presidency.

Now, as to a small matter. They say my fine sentiments is a plagiarism from the Bible. If he ever said that the Union of the States is the right of the States—that, or any other form expressing that idea—I never knew it. When, where, did he say it? I care not when or where. *I have never read the Bible, I know, Lately.*

I am, truly, your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

Geo. Booker, Esq., Hampton, Va.

For the National Era.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

The Friend of God shown to our Association, and the increasing influence given to its principles, should encourage the friends of Christian Missions to enter upon the work of a new fiscal year in the exercise of a stronger faith in the promises of God, and with renewed zeal and increased liberality. The field—"the world [which] lieth in wickedness"—is continually offering new opportunities for enlarged harvests, which must be speedily embraced, or they will be lost forever. The spirit of worldly care, and in obedience to his call, his servants are rising up, and expressing their desire to go to the heathen, or to preach the Gospel among the heathen at home, in the waste places of our own land; and it is for the Church to say whether she will keep pace with these providential developments; whether her contributions shall be adequate to meet the necessities of her self-sacrificing ministry, and the wants of an awakening world; and whether her prayers shall anticipate the opening of new fields of missionary labor. Surely the great Head of the Church, who has called our missionaries to make the sacrifice of friends, home, and country, to go to the heathen; or the comforts of civilized society, to toil in the destitute portions of the West and the South—should find in his people a willingness to make the needful offerings, not grudgingly, or of covetousness, but, to sustain them in their self-denying and arduous labors. The least that can be expected from those who remain at home is, that they liberally sustain those who buffet the storm and contend for the Christian religion on abroad, or with spiritual wickedness, inhumanity, and irreligion, in our own country.

While impressed strongly with the importance of strengthening and enlarging our work, at home and abroad, we would continue to admire the providences of God in opening before us new fields of labor, and enlarging indefinitely those already occupied, we are compelled to acknowledge the obligations thus imposed upon us, of increased activities in proportion to the ingathering of the fields; and to recognize the necessity of earnestly seeking for the means necessary to enter upon the enlarged work to which we are called. At the present time, however, we are in imminent peril of failure to carry on the work already commenced, without reference to its increase; and are, therefore, under the necessity of calling the attention of the friends of missions to this fact, and requesting of them the liberal contributions to fill more than exhausted treasury, that we may sustain our present missions without embarrassment. To secure a prompt response and liberal contributions from our friends, it can hardly be necessary to the friends of missions to assure them that our necessities are very urgent, and to remind them that we must rely on them to aid us, without waiting to be visited by an agent.

We will gladly receive, and greatly increase the interest of Christians in the prosperity of our missionary labors. The Mendi Mission, in Africa, would furnish abundant field and labor for many times the number of missionaries employed in it, and is of the most importance that their number should soon be increased. A failure to improve speedily the opportunities for enlargement there offered, must greatly retard the missionary work. It can hardly be expected that, without a miracle of Divine providence, that a heathen country will long remain open, during the acquisition of Christian missionaries, if they do not promptly respond to that invitation. If we do not take possession of such fields, in the name and for God, we may be left to be incidentally compelled to us, there is great reason to fear that they will be occupied by parties hostile to our Christian efforts; and thus our future labors there be rendered more difficult, and the progress of our cause retarded.

Our missionaries among the Copts, in Egypt, are also painfully impressed by the inadequacy of their force for the work that is needed to be done. There seems to be ample evidence, from various quarters, that the way is open and the time opportune for just the work we have commenced; and that abundant opportunities are offered for the employment of a larger missionary force in Egypt. The Turkish Mission is asking for an increase in the number of missionaries, and the means for enlarged expenditures.

But in no department of our labors is there more pressing need for enlargement than among the destitute places of our own country, especially in the slave States and in Kansas. As the way is opened in those States for the preaching of a pure Gospel, the establishment of non-slaveholding churches, and the spirit of the Word of God to the slaves, we ought surely to meet the demand. In the present conflict between Truth and Error, Freedom and Slavery, now waging in Kansas, every lover of the Gospel, every friend of humanity, every friend of the cause of righteousness there should have the aid of faithful, godly missionaries of the Cross, whose testimony shall be consistent and decided, and always in behalf of true religion and humanity. We have the most reliable evidence that the influence of our missionaries in Kansas is already being widely and favorably felt in the present great struggle, and that it will contribute essential aid toward the right settlement of the great question of religious questions now pending in the Territory.

It is very important that the Executive Committee should have immediate and substantial aid to sustain their present missions, and sufficient evidence that they are regarded by the friends of God and man, to increase the scale of their operations, as God is opening the way. To sustain existing missions, and especially enlarged operations, increased contributions to our treasury are absolutely needful; and for the necessary funds we look to the friends of missions. Are they, we anxiously ask, ready to make, joyfully, the needed increase in their gifts, and in proof of their sincerity, substantial offerings? Let the friends of missions consider that the harvests of the past season have been unusually abundant; that the commercial prosperity of the country is good; that the comforts and luxuries of life are abundant; and, therefore, that the present seems to be a favorable time for Christians to consecrate larger portions of their savings, or abundance, than heretofore, to the service of the Lord in missionary fields.

"*To whom much is given, of him shall be much required.*" "*God loveth a cheerful giver.*"

GEORGE WHIPPLE,
S. S. JOCELYN,
Secretaries of the Am. Miss. Association.

Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, 48 Beekman street, New York.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & COMPANY,
Will Publish, NOVEMBER 3,
I.
CASTE:
A STORY OF REPUBLICAN EQUALITY.
BY SYDNEY A. STORY, JR.
In one large vol. 12mo. 540 pages. Price $1.25.
THIS powerful Anti-Slavery novel will awaken the attention of the public to a
New Phase of the Great Question of the Day.
To those who would be repelled by a tale of wrongs and atrocities, however true they might be, the Publishers desire to say, that this is in the best sense a Novel—a *love story*; if the reader chooses—relating to the fortunes of persons belonging to the PRIVILEGED CLASS. The condition of the Southern Slave is not the theme of the book. It is true the author has written with a purpose, but it does not lie upon the surface; and the reflective reader will find that its force falls quite as much upon Northern as upon Southern society.
The Publishers do not wish to give any hint of the
UNIQUE PLOT
of this Novel, preferring that the thousands of readers should enjoy the pleasure of its surprises for themselves.
II.
MODERN PILGRIMS;
SHOWING
THE IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVEL,
AND
THE NEWEST METHODS OF REACHING THE CELESTIAL CITY.
BY GEORGE W. CLOVER,
Author of "Peter Schlemihl in America."
Two vols. 12mo. Price $1.75.
THE idea of this work was suggested to the author by the inimitable "Celestial Railroad" of Hawthorne. But in the application of the idea to the religious societies of modern times, the author is indebted to no one. It is a continuous story of the Pilgrims, who, well equipped and piously disposed people, in which they visit in turn various cities, castles and halls, which have been the leading religious denominations. But no description can do the work justice. It is full of trenchant satire upon life, manners, and society, and is representative of almost every department of this branch of study, accompanied with an extraordinary fund of drollery, which renders the subject so adapted to school appreciation ever produced in this country.
Price, neatly Colored, and mounted on Cloth and Rollers, FIFTY DOLLARS PER SET.
A very liberal discount will be made to competent Agents.
For particulars, apply personally or address
A. RANNEY, Publisher,
No. 156 Broadway, New York.
461

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,
*